The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

...F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

...THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

...n. Sickles Speaks for Himself.

...s Personal and Official Relations with the Foreign Minister.

...RMANY INCREASING FLEET IN SPANISH WATERS.

...ose Odious French Prayers

Spain.

JOVELLAR PROMISES OBEDIENCE.

MADRID, November 24.—President Castelar ...s received a dispatch from Captain General ...vellar, assuring the home government that ...authority of the Republic will be obeyed ...the island of Cuba.

Germany.

...NCREASE OF THE FLEET IN SPANISH WATERS.

BERLIN, November 24.—Two additional ...nclads are to be sent to the German fleet in ...mish waters.

...HOP OF NANCY'S PASTORAL—SEVERE MEASURES AGAINST ROMISH CLERGY.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The explanation given by ...e French government in regard to the pastoral ...the Bishop of Nancy ordering prayers for ...recovery of Metz and Strasbourg, are regarded as unsatisfactory.

The bailiff entered the residence of Archbishop Ledochowski last week, in accordance ...h the decree of the court, and seized the ...niture. The Archbishop maintained an attitude of resistance, although surprised at the ...erity of the measure.

BAVARIA BREAKS AWAY FROM THE POPE.

BERLIN November, 24.—The Augsburg Gazette says the king of Bavaria has signed a ...ree repealing the concordat with the ...ople.

England.

MINISTER SICKLES DENIES VARIOUS RUMORS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The agent of the Associated Press here is authorized by Minister Sickles to say that there is no foundation for the report published in New York on the 21st, to the effect that he, Sickles, had broken off official relations with the foreign minister, and that he expressed the opinion that war is inevitable. The agent is authorized to state that there is no foundation for the despatch, that the official and personal relations between Minister Sickles and the Spanish officials are unchanged, and that Sickles has not expressed any opinion as to the result of the pending question.

A PLAINT FROM SPAIN.

LONDON, November 24.—The Spanish Press complain that the enemies of Spain telegraph false news to the United States.

VIRGINIUS AND TRENT COMPARED.

LONDON, Nov. 25th, 5 A. M.—The *Daily Iegraph* compares the Virginius with the ...ent affairs. Although it fears that the ...dered ultimatum of the American Government would be fatal to peace, still it thinks ...esident Cassclar, in view of the internal ...oubles of Spain, could honorably follow the ...ample of President Lincoln and grant the ...mands of the United States.

VESSEL REPORTED LOST.

LONDON, November 24.—Lord Kensington, ...eral, has been re-elected to Parliament.

The barque Clyde is reported lost off Valen... and nine of the crew drowned.

France.

SAY'S INTERPELLATION REJECTED.

VERSAILLES, November 24.—The Assembly ...is afternoon rejected Leon Say's interpellation in regard to the illegal delay of elections, ...a vote of 364 to 314.

Italy.

ARBITRATION POLICY BECOMES POPULAR.

ROME, November 24.—In the Chamber of ...eputies to-day Signor Mancini made an eloquent speech in support of the principle of ...olition and praised the conduct of the United States and Great Britain in the settlement of the Alabama claims. After the ...eech of Signor Mancini, a resolution recommending the introduction of an arbitration ...use in all future treaties with foreign powers was unanimously adopted.

Belgium.

PHILADELPHIA STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE, ANTWERP, Nov. 24.—The American ship ...estmoreland, which arrived here October ...th from Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire ...-day.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—Steamships Cambria, ...lexandria, and Konig Wilhelm, from New ...ork, and Circassian, from Quebec, arrived ...t.

QUEENSTOWN, November 24.—Steamer Adriatic, from New York, arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 24.—The steamer ...oenig Wilhelm, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, November 24.—The steamer ...ty of Brussels, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK

RANDOLPH & CO.

The banking house of Edmund D. Randolph Co., New York City, resumed to-day.

THE CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE JUDGE DAVIS.

The counsel for Tweed in the late trial were ...fore Judge Davis to-day to explain their ...nduct in presenting, after a jury was obtain... a certain paper which the Judge at the ...e characterized as extraordinary. The ...per was prepared in June last and bears the ...natures not only of the present counsel, but ...of Dudley Field, now in Europe and of ...r. Burrill, withdrawn from the case ...r some months, and who has written to ...dge Davis that he had no knowledge that ...e paper was to be presented at the present ...ne. Judge Davis in reviewing the paper ...id it was never brought up in the many applications for adjournments which were granted—counsel apparently being willing to take ...eir chances of a favorable decision from a ...urt which they ever thir si ntures pronounced disqualified. The Judge then said ...ere was an apparent intent to make ...e paper on the records and printed and ...plained it as a document proclaiming the ...dge to be partial, having expressed opinions ...n the fact against the defendant, that he had ...ld against the defendants in law points ...ntrary to the decisions of other judges, and ...t because of ill will and prejudice he was ...t a proper officer to sit in the case. Before ...e sitting of the court counsel sent a written ...sclaimer to the judge stating that ...presenting the paper they ...d not intend any personal disrespect. ...ring the proceedings the Judge said he ...ver supposed there was personal intentional ...respect, the question was one of the administration of Justice. Upon Judge Fullerton ...iting that counsel desired to make a more ...mal disclaimer of the intents which the ...dge ascribed to them, the matter was postponed until Saturday next.

TWEED'S COUNSEL TO THE RESCUE.

Counsel in the Tweed case will present a bill ...mprising new objections on which to base ...uments for a stay of proceedings. The ...ecuting officer may ask time to consider ...e bill of exceptions, and Judge Davis may ...ssibly take some time to consider the points ...esented. It is reported that in the meanwhile Tweed is not to be placed on Blackwell and.

THE RING TRIAL.

Sheriff Brennan says that Tweed will not be ...moved to the penitentiary to-day, and that ...hen he does go he may be allowed any conveyance he desires at his own expense. Tweed ...ve his time this morning to reading papers, ...iting a letter to his wife and chatting with ...s son and Sheriff Brennan.

Another ring trial, that of Jas. H. Ingersoll and John D. Farrington, for forgery in ...e third degree, was begun this morning before Justice Davis in the Court of Oyer and ...erminer. The charge is that they forged the ...orsement of Smith and Heath to a county ...rrant for $15,000 for work and the new County ...ouse for $15,138.

Assemblyman-elect Harry Genet, indicted ...r false pretences and grand larceny has been ...ld to bail by Judge Davis in five thousand ...llars on each indictment. This is another ...g suit.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

E. L. Kurg formerly president of the Stock ...change, has been elected President of the ...ion Trust Company, and J. H. Ogelbee, ...cretary.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Commissioner Davenport, it is reported, ...ll issue warrants for the arrest of a number of prominent politicians charged with ...ud at the last election.

FORGED UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

It is stated that detectives will to-morrow ...ake arrests of the parties who lately floated ...f a million dollars' worth of forged United ...tes bonds and securities. Facts of a start... nature are promised.

CASUALTIES.

...ar Wrecked and Brakeman Injured.

...cial Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 24, 1873.

A car of crude oil was thrown over the bank ...ew days ago and wrecked near Apollo on ...e West Penn R. R. It caught fire and ...rned up. The fire was communicated from ...e hot stoves, at some distance, which were ...ated by a log fire used on the night of the ...eck. Several men barely escaped. No one ...s hurt.

George Roaf, a brakeman on the West Penn ...R. was seriously injured while attempting ...couple cars in the yard. His head was ...ught between the iron rails on the cars and ...e scalp lifted four inches in length. He ...rowly escaped death.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Aid to be Asked of Congress.

COLONEL SCOTT AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS INVESTIGATES COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Caucus of Republican Members on Saturday.

Officers of the Next House.

Report of Controller of Currency.

DISCUSSION OF THE FREE BANKING SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 24, 1873.

Pacific Railroads.

Thomas A. Scott to-day visited the Interior department in connection with the land affairs of the Texas Pacific Railroad. He has every confidence in the ultimate success of that road. It is generally believed that Mr. Scott, will apply to congress for aid in the completion of this road. This is also the case with the Northern Pacific road, and it is hinted that the two will join in the movement. The aid asked will be the guaranty of a certain portion of the bonds of the road. It is to be shown that the government would save several millions yearly in the transportation of troops and military supplies alone.

Officers of the House.

Gen. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, whose son was killed in an accident attending his initiation into a secret society at Cornell University, has received a large number of letters from college faculties, presidents and professors, asking numerous questions as to the result of his investigation of the cause and circumstances attending the sad result. The General is entirely satisfied that the fatal consequences were entirely accidental.

In response to the numerous inquiries addressed to him he will publish a letter in a few days, in which he will state his belief in the harmlessness of these societies, but will suggest that they be placed more directly under the control of the college officials. The accident has occasioned considerable discussion on the subject of such societies. General Leggett, by order of the "Central Society" at Union College, was placed in possession of all the inner details and secrets of the organization. He found nothing objectionable, in them, he says.

Receipts for the Month.

The customs for the present month show a falling off of three millions, and the internal revenue two millions. The latter, however, shows a slight increase of business.

Officers of the House.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives will hold a caucus on next Saturday for the nomination of officers of their body. From present indications there will be no opposition worth speaking of against Blaine for Speaker and McPherson for Chief Clerk. The candidates for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms and the Postmastership are numerous. The present incumbent seems ahead for the former. The latter being vacant, no less than eleven candidates are on hand. One competitor has also, so far, been heard from for doorkeeper.

COMPELLING THE COMANCHES TO DO RIGHT.

WASHINGTON, November 24, 1873.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day sent the following telegram to Hayworth, United States Indian Agent, Fort Sill, Indian Territory: "Issue no more annuities to the Comanches. The demand for the raiders and murderers is not remitted, and if not complied with in ten days after the receipt of this dispatch, you will stop their rations entirely; and if they still refuse they will be handed over to the military. Assure the Indians that the Government is in earnest, and that arrangements are already being made to compel the Comanches to do right.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The comptroller of the currency in his forthcoming report gives a history of the working of the free banking system in the country previous to the establishment of the national banks, and goes on to say that the amount of national bank notes now authorized is $354,000,000, and the amount of legal tender notes $356,000,000, so that the proportion of legal tender money in which national bank notes are now redeemable, is nearly identical, though slightly in excess.

If the National Banking law were amended so as to request the redemption of national loan notes in legal tender notes at one-fourth of one per cent. discount, as in the New York State law, instead of at par as provided in the national currency act, and the national banks of the whole country would agree to such a provision of law, the prompt redemption of national bank notes would be insured, and the redemption of the vast amount of circulating notes if redeemed once a year would result in great loss to the people of the United States.

A system of redemption of this kind would also at once increase the rate of exchange from the rate of one-tenth of one per cent. now existing at most periods of the year between different cities of the Union, to from one-half per cent to one per cent., thus restoring to a considerable degree the condition of exchange at the time of the inauguration of the national banking system and insuring a loss to the people annually of millions of dollars. Such a system would, however, undoubted y result in the return of the notes of National banks at certain seasons of the year, when they were not wanted, to the vaults of the country banks, to be paid out when the demand for currency increased. Such a system would also give, what is exceedingly desirable at the present time, elasticity to currency.

In order to insure prompt redemption of national bank notes, the amounts issues must be so much increased that the notes will be, say, at 4 of one per cent discount, and this would probably not be accomplished until an addition was made to the present circulation of $100,000,000. The same result would follow from a reduction of the volume of legal tender notes simultaneously with the issues of bank notes, but Congress has so frequently refused to diminish the amount of legal tender notes so that the comptroller is of the opinion that any generl system of free banking, connected with redemption must be postponed until the resumption of specie payments.

The Comptroller, in order to avoid any misapprehension of his views upon this subject, desires to state that he is not an advocate of any permanent system of currency usually known as "irredeemable currency," he believes, however, that the people of this country ought not and will not submit to the high rate of exchange prevailing previous to the war, and that any amendment to the national currency act which shall surely result in restoring high rates of exchange, will also result in the downfall of a system of banking which, it is believed, will yet become the most satisfactory of any system ever established.

During the past year, as far as his observation has extened, national bank notes have been rarely at any perceptible discount for legal tender notes, and during the late panic no distinction was made by the people between legal tender notes of the banks and the national bank notes. Both were hoarded alike as the things most desirable of all others to hold, and it is probable that when specie payment shall be resumed the faith of the people will be so established in the safety of the currency of banks that no such general system of redemption will be required, as was required of the unsafe currency issued by the different States, previous to the war. If the circulation should become redundant, as is sometimes the case with silver coinage, it will only be necessary to present the surplus to agencies in the city of New York, where more than two-thirds of the circulation is now redeemable, in order to restore the equilibrium; for it is to be hoped that previous to the return to specie payment some system will be adopted which will give abundant elasticity to the currency without incurring the expense and burden of a general redemption, and without the loss resulting from high rates of exchange, which have always prevailed under such a system.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Second Dividend of A. H. Brown & Co.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

ZANESVILLE, O., November 24, 1873.

C. W. Putnin, assignee of the Banking House of A. H. Brown & Co., announces a second dividend of twenty-five per cent., payable on and after December first.

A Twelve Hundred Barrel Well in the Fourth Sand.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER, Pa., November 24, 1873.

A new well on the Dougherty farm, owned by Captain Jennings, is flowing from the fourth sand about twelve hundred barrels per day.

CUBA.

The Arapiles Still at New York

RESOLUTIONS OF NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Spain Advised to Free Cuba and Her Slaves.

Reparation for the Virginius Outrage Demanded.

BRITISH WAR VESSELS AT SANTIAGO.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The British gunboat Woodlark arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th, and on the following day the ship of war Danal, with Commodore De Harsey, senior officer at Jamaica, arrived from Port Royal. General Burriel embarked on the steamer Trinidad for Havana before Commodore De-Harsey came ashore.

THE ARAPILES HURRIES OFF.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The Spanish sloop of war, Arapiles, left the navy yard this morning and dropped down to the battery, preparatory to sailing for Cuba. Her repairs are incomplete.

RUMORS OF A MILITARY DICTATOR FOR SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—There is really nothing new to-day in regard to Spanish affairs, except an intimation, merely through Carlist sources, of the probability of Marshal Serano being declared Military Dictator.

CORRECTION.

The rumor that the Spanish sloop of war Arapiles had left the Brooklyn Navy Yard proves untrue.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The Republican Central Committee met to night and adopt d the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the recent acts of outrage upon a vessel carrying our national flag and the brutal and summary execution of persons seized on board the Virginius, demand speedy redress and such indemnity for the future as will prevent a repetition of such acts.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to all people struggling for freedom and rejoice from the power of tyrany and despotism.

Resolved, That if the people of Spain are seriously desirous of establishing a republican government, the first act marking the consistency and the best proof of their ability will be to release from subjection any portion of their territory, give liberty to the slave, and to the people of Cuba a government of their own choice.

Resolved, That we rely with entire confidence upon the wisdom and patriotism of the administration and war-making power of the country in such action as it may deem necessary to vindicate the honor of the nation, consistent with the obligations of the government in the best interests of the people.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Investigation of the charges abainst Gen. La Grange, Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco, has failed to show anything against his personal or official integrity.

The steamer Nevada, from Liverpool, and C. E. French, from Antwerp, arrived at New York yesterday.

It rained all day at Albany yesterday, and there is a prospect of getting through the entire fleet of canal boats on the canal. All on section No. 1 have reached the river.

The board of United States engineer officers appointed to deliberate upon the feasibility of the proposed Fort St. Philip canal, have arrived at New Orleans.

William Begg, a well-known young lawyer of Columbus, Ohio, was arrested yesterday, charged with forgery. He forged his mother's name to a check for $100. He is charged with several other forgeries, and obtaining goods under false pretenses. Begg is secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the Presbyterian Church of Columbus. He is now in jail.

Mills & Hamilton, Monmouthkeepsie have resumed work giving employment to 650 men.

Grave apprehensions are felt at Halifax for the safety of her Majesty's ship Sirius, now thirty days out from Halifax for Bermuda. She had a crew of nearly 300 men when leaving port. The captain expressed confidence in making the passage in a fortnight.

A dispatch from the President of the Indiana Press Association, states that the Editorial Convention, called to meet on the 28th inst., has been postponed.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $364,868,631.

Samuel A. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, Mass., a generous benefactor of several Colleges in the West, died Sunday evening at the age of eighty. He leaves an estate estimated to be worth $3,000,000.

Sir Robert Hodgeson has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Mills in the vicinity of Troy, N. Y., employing over five thousand persons, resumed work yesterday.

CRIMES.

An Aged Kansas Farmer Robbed

PARSONS, KANSAS, Nov. 24—Walt Grayson a Creek Indian farmer and stock dealer, living near here, was robbed on Friday night of over $20,000 mostly in gold and silver, by a party of three white men. One of the men had been in Grayson's house and about his premises, two or three days under pretense of buying horses. His confederates arrived one Friday evening, well mounted and heavily armed, and Grayson was immediately seized and his money demanded. He refused to deliver, whereupon he was hung to a tree until nearly insensible. He still refused and the hangings were repeated two or seven times, and not until the robbers threatened to hang his wife, did he reveal the place of its concealment. Several half-breed Indians and negroes were about the house, but most of them were confined in upper rooms, and all were intimidated to such a degree that they offered no resistance.

Grayson is an old man, nearly sixty-five, and is now lying very sick from the effects of his maltreatment.

Whipping Post.

NEW CASTLE, November 24.—Three white and three colored men were whipped here to-day, the former received twenty lashes each and the latter ten each, a seventh man got one hour in pillory and forty lashes.

Express Company Robbers.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—M. E. Sperey and James Sperey, two brothers from Patriot, Indiana, were arrested at Wood's theatre to-night charged with robbing the Adams Express ten days ago, of five hundred dollars. Three hundred and ninety dollars were found on James and in envelope which the express agent identified as one containing the money taken. M. E. Sperey was clerk for the agent at Patriot and is charged with abstracting money envelopes when taking it with other packages to the train.

Suicide of an Army Officer.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, November 24.—Lieut. J. R. Veitenheimer, Fourth U. S. Infantry, committed suicide at Fort D. A. Russell this evening, by blowing himself through the heart. Cause, mental depression resulting from illness. He leaves a wife and two children.

Attempted Burglary at Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., November 24, 1873.

An attempt was made last night to break into the dwelling of Robert Long, on West Wheeling Street. The noise was heard by Mrs. Long, who frightened the burglars away.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 25, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather and rain, clearing in the forenoon. For Tennessee and the Southern States, southwesterly winds, lower temperature and partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lakes southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, snow and rain.

For the Middle States, northwesterly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the western portions. For New England, northwesterly winds, colder and temporarily lower clearing weather, Cautionary signals continue at Eastport and Portland. All reports are missing from the Southwest, the Western Gulf and the extreme Northwest.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 25—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	40	S. W.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	40	S.	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O	36	N. W	Light Rain.
Dubuque, Iowa	42	N. W.	Threatg
Keokuk, Iowa	45	N. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	39	S. E	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	54	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	42	W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	53	N. W.	Fair.
New Orleans, La	68	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	34	W.	Light Rain.
Pittsburgh, Pa	46	W.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	39	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	48	W	Clear.
Shreveport, Ind	51	S. W.	Light snow.
Inglianapolis, Ind	14	N.	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill	31	N.	Cloudy.
La Crosse	28	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	24	N.	Cloudy.
Galveston	68	S.	Cloudy.

It is rumored that a stock company is to be formed in Cleveland, which will convert the city drinking water into a fertilizer merely by boiling it down.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Trial of the County Treasurer — Fire in Clark County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, November 24, 1873.

The trial of Theodore Wick, the former County Treasurer, charged with embezzling ninety thousand dollars, was commenced this afternoon. A difficulty, was found in securing a full jury competent to try the case.

A Fire broke out early this morning in Vienna, Clark county and burned several houses. Four buildings and most of the contents were destroyed. The loss is twenty or thirty thousand dollars with no insurance.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Philadelphia Election Commissioners to be Restrained—Validity of the Convention Ordinance to be Tested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24, 1873.

Notice was to-day served on the Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention, that an application would be made to Judge Sharwood to-morrow for an injunction to restrain them from holding the election under the ordinance of the convention. The application will be made by two of the ablest Democratic lawyers of Philadelphia. It is believed the injunction will be granted returnable on Monday next, and that the Supreme Court will hold the ordinance to be void.

POLITICAL.

Kansas.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Nov. 24.—The *Times* of this city, referring editorially to the appointment of Judge Crozier to the United States Senate says, he was an active supporter of Alex Caldwell during the senatorial canvass of 1871.

Louisiana.

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—A delegation of the People's Convention met this morning at the St. Charles Hotel, from whence they proceeded to Lafayette's office, where the committee of Seventy with the delegates adjourned to Grundenale Hall, on Barome street. The convention was then called to order by C. H. Marr, chairman of the Committee of Seventy, who called Dr. Chapin to the chair as temporary chairman. Dr. Chapin bowed to many man in Louisiana would contribute his mite to this struggle for liberty. Judge W. B. Egan, of Caddo, was elected permanent chairman, and Thomas L. Maxwell of New Orleans, secretary. After several addresses, the convention adjourned till ten A M. to-morrow.

AN ITALIAN CITY.

An Interesting Description.

There are three ways of reaching Monaco from Nice—by sea, by rail, and by carriage via the Corniche road. This last is the longest, but by far the most interesting route. The railroad takes you to Monaco in about an hour, and the steamer employs pretty nearly the same time. A carriage, on the other hand, requires not less than five hours for the journey, but then the scenery passed through is probably the most striking in Southern Europe. I have often gone on foot, leaving Nice early in the morning, and arriving in Monaco at about four in the afternoon, having been able to rest fully two hours on the way. Once beyond the town, the road begins to ascend what is called the Maritime Alps, and from the south of every step the views become more and more varied and picturesque. Presently an olive wood is traversed, and the town is lost to sight until the summit of the mountain which separates the Bay of Nice from that of Villefranche is attained. This olive wood is of great antiquity, and, like almost all else in system? Their little system, their pet doctrine, has a part, and therefore, in a sense, the whole of the truth. Your old-fashioned person, for whom the latest 'Institutes' of the most 'orthodox' of the latter-day theologians is a pestilent heresy, finds something in his heart and in the hearts of his devout hearers that no false science can give or take away.

Is it strange that he should impute divinity to even the husky errors of a system, in which he has found, or thinks he has found, the way to impatient with his impatience of the science, so-called, that puts an ignorant negation upon what he knows to be vital? We may be sorry that he is not wider and wiser in his reading of Revelation, but a thousand times is he wiser and wider than the small-brained and pretty-souled philosopher who denies, in one of these little ones, the truth of the living God! *The Old Cabinet. Scribner's for December.*

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Morgantown, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., November 24, 1873.

River at 3 P. M. three feet seven inches and thrreatning; at 6 P. M. four feet eleven inches and threatening, and at 9 P. M. five feet five inches and cloudy.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 24—DOWN—Kate Kinney, Ruth, John Kilgour, Oaschikas Belle, Belle Lee. No boats up to-day. Cloudy but pleasant. River falling.

Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill. Nov. 24.—Arrived—City of Alton, St. Louis; Ben Franklin, Memphis; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Kenmawth Memphis. Departed—Franklin, Cincinnati.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.—Market quiet; middlings 14¾c; low middlings 14¼c; strict good ordinary 13¾c; net receipts 4,852 bales; exports coastwise 924 bales; to the Continent 623 bales; sales 1,500 bales; stock 43,441 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24.—Market quiet and firm; middlings 14¾c; net receipts 5,161 bales; exports coastwise 3,369 bales; sales 1,277 bales; stock 99,969 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, Nov. 24—Market quiet and firm; middlings 15¾c; low middlings 15c; strict good ordinary 13¾c; net receipts 4,118 bales; exports coastwise 429 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 31,017 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, Nov 24.—Cotton firm and in good demand; good ordinary 13½c; net receipts 2,117 bales; exports coastwise 179 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 34,931 bales.

Send on Your Orders

for the great White River Flour, barrels and bags Orders filled promptly for flour and all kinds of merchandise. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. TF

Important Notice.

Business men should see advertisement of T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, this page. TF.

25 Cents Per Barrel Discount

allowed on Flour, for cash, by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Great Inducements Offered

25 Cents per Barrel on Flour

For Prompt Cash.

Remit by Exchange on Pittsburgh or Express.

ALL GROCERIES LOW.

Send for Circular and Prices.

NO CHARGE FOR DRAYAGE.

"OLD RELIABLE"

Franklin Fire Ins. Co.. of Philadelphia,

ORGANIZED 1829.

CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.

COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,

Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, a TTSS

A PERILOUS RIDE.

One Hundred Miles on a Railway Car Truck.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of Wednesday, says: On the arrival at Camden Station, yesterday afternoon, of the 5:10 western train, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a man was discovered lying upon the truck of one of the passenger cars. At first it was supposed he was dead, but upon investigation it was found he was alive, but badly used up and suffering greatly from the cold. His face and clothing were covered with smoke and dust. He stated that he had secreted himself on the truck under the car yesterday morning while the train was at Martinsburg, West Va., 100 miles from Baltimore, and in that perilous position had ridden the whole distance, without food, and in imminent peril of his life, to this point; thus accomplishing one of the most desperate journeys ever recorded. He gave his name as George Allender, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and said that a few days ago he received a letter from a friend in Washintong stating that he could obtain employment in that city. Being out of employment he determined to visit Washington, and invested what money he had in a ticket calling for passage from Pittsburgh to Martinsburg. Upon arriving there and being out of funds he concluded to steal a ride for the rest of the journey, and selected the truck of one of the cars as his seat. He was in great danger several times of falling from the truck in consequence of his body becoming benumbed with cold. The space between the truck and the bottom of the car where he rode was about twelve inches in height, and, as a consequence, he was forced to extend his body along the four timbers which constituted the frame-work of the truck.

Steam on the Canal.

The cost of water carriage is still the theme of all who advocate cheaper freights. The following is a statement of what it costs to carry grain on the latest model steam canalboat:

The cost of transporting the 7,000 bushels of wheat brought to the city by the new boat is as follows:

Wages of captain for seven days, at $75 per month	$17 50
One helmsman at $40 per month	9 31
One deck-hand at $30 per month	7 00
One cook at $15 per month	3 50
One engineer at $40 per month	9 31
One engineer at $60 per month	14 09
Expense of keeping boat at $2 per day	14 00
Five tons of coal at $6 per ton	30 00
Five gallons of oil at $1 per gallon	5 00
Total	$109 62

At the above cost 210 tons of wheat were transported 300 miles, the distance from Buffalo to New York by canal. It will be demonstrated by calculation that the rate of transportation of one ton per mile was about 104c, and a proper boshel of wheat for transportation from Buffalo to New York was 1.55c. This, as will will be seen from the items given in the bill of expenses, is exclusive of the tolls at Buffalo, on the canal, and in this city, paid in common by the steamboats with the horse boats.

A canal boat, it is estimated, will carry as much freight as an ordinary railway freight train, say twenty-six cars, and it is claimed by the advocates of the steam canalboats that they will carry it with the same expedition. The first cost to the railway company is, of course, larger than by horse canalboats, and also than by steam canalboats. The cost to the railways, it is estimated, is a cent a ton per mile, while the cost by the city of New York, as stated, has been only one mill and four-hundredths. It is therefore claimed that wheat can be transported at a good profit by the steam canalboats, while the railways when brought into competition with the canal in summer, cannot do it profitably for less than twelve cents, and the horse boats for less than ten cents.

The Invisible Hinge.

The man who sees most of truth sees the least necessity for greatly concerning himself about the statement of it. He needs not say the thing, but he is not greatly exercised in the matter. He has found that every rounded system soon loosens at an invisible hinge and stretches to a mere segment of the mighty circle that truth is one, that perhaps any motto, true in itself, clearly and honestly apprehended and lived upon, will answer; that perhaps the shortest creed may be the best.

Christ wrote no book; he, the living Truth, never told what truth was, though he gave the world brief parables that have each a thousand true meanings.

So dear 'liberal' friends—may we not sometimes be too severe upon these narrow people whose preaching, whose reform, is still a creed? Their little system, their pet doctrine, has a part, and therefore, in a sense, the whole of the truth. Your old-fashioned person, for whom the latest 'Institutes' of the most 'orthodox' of the latter-day theologians is a pestilent heresy, finds something in his heart and in the hearts of his devout hearers that no false science can give or take away.

Is it strange that he should impute divinity to even the husky errors of a system, in which he has found, or thinks he has found, the way to impatient with his impatience of the science, so-called, that puts an ignorant negation upon what he knows to be vital? We may be sorry that he is not wider and wiser in his reading of Revelation, but a thousand times is he wiser and wider than the small-brained and pretty-souled philosopher who denies, in one of these little ones, the truth of the living God! *The Old Cabinet. Scribner's for December.*

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—Two* CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION—AS GARDENER. Farmer and Driver: thoroughly understand the care of horses; good references from last employer. Address, D. M. O., Commercial office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO DOES not use tobacco or intoxicating liquor, wishes a situation as salesman or a respectable business house. Dry Goods preferred. Can give good references. Address, W. THOMAS, Mineral Point, Pa.

WANTED—AN ENGINE—A HORIZONTAL engine 8 by 30, or 10 by 24 inch cylinder, governor, fly wheel, iron bed plate, all complete. Give lowest price. Address Box D, this office.

WANTED—20 COAL MINERS, WHITE or colored. Contractors wishing men; also families, hotels, &c., wanting help for all positions, can be supplied on the shortest notice. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, East and West Virginia, Kentucky and Michigan. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. G. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 TO $20 PER Day. Agents wanted everywhere. Arizona Diamond Store, 27 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. d.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. 2

PERSONAL—A GRADUATE IN HONORS of European Colleges, having several hours a day to spare, would give instruction in Greek, Latin, French, German and Natural Philosophy in all its branches. For particulars address "Literateur," 132 Wylie avenue. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

Four Acres of Fine Garden Land,

Situated in Chartiers Township, three miles from the city and ten minutes' walk from Ingram's Station, Pan Handle Railroad; one frame House, Stable and other Outbuildings. Also, a never-failing Spring of clear Water, bearing Fruit Trees of various kinds, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and other small fruits in abundance. Entire ground surrounded by a board fence. Inquire of

GEO. KRAMER,

No. 1036 Pen

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1873.

THE Bourbons of Louisiana meet in convention to-day for the purpose of adopting a memorial against the KELLOGG government, for presentation to Congress.

A PRINTED financial circular from New York, now before us, says that "the money market was the correlative of yesterday." What relation is it, then, to the middle of next week?

THE Grangers do not intend to permit their enthusiasm to flag. One of their papers has hoisted the name of WILLARD C. FLAGG for President in 1876. He is at the head of the farmers organization in Illinois.

"WHAT claims has Chicago got for holding the 'next World's Fair?' What does Chicago know about its 'next world, anyhow?'"—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Has our contemporary forgotten the great fire?

HOPKINS, Republican, has 4,974 majority for Controller of the State of New York, and PLATT, Republican, 3,489 for State Prison Inspector. Thus the Republicans elect two out of the five State officers that were chosen this year in that State.

WITH the revenue falling off from three to five millions a month, and an increase of ten million dollars in the estimates for next year, how delightfully cheering the prospect of a war with Spain, with its enormously increased taxations and burdens!

SOME of the pepers are rhapsodizing about the impetus which a war with Spain would give to all kinds of business. This is mere craze. War destroys values instead of creating them, and only fools or knaves can expect a permanent or solid advancement of national prosperity from this terrible scourge of mankind.

ONE of the members of the West Virginia Legislature, which is now in session, a day or two ago asserted in his place that the Treasury of the State was bankrupt; and on being appealed to by other members to withdraw the statement, declined to do so, averring that it was useless to deny it. "This," observes the *State Journal*, "is the result of two years of Bourbon rule."

The On-to-Cuba patriots have received a distinguished accession to their numbers and cause. "Sergeant" BATES, the incurable lunatic who some years ago carried the United States flag through the Southern States on a wager, and last Summer through England, has tendered his "services" to the President and to the country, offering to raise a company and have it equipped free of charge to the government. Now let us hear from Private DALZELL.

THE official count of votes in Massachusetts is much more favorable to the Republicans than the reported results by telegraph. The vote on the entire State ticket was as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor—Washburn	72,183	Gaston 59 380
Lt. Governor—Talbot	71,792	Smith 55,136
Sec. of State—Warner	72,514	Mills 52,725
Tre surer—Adams	73,261	Clark 54,655
Auditor—Endicott	73,266	Morse 52,949
Attorney Gen.—Train	71,966	Coburn 53,199

This shows an average Republican majority of 24,628, on all except Governor, and the liquor vote for GASTON explains the difference on that office. On a light vote, 25,000 is about the usual Republican majority in that State.

THE complete official returns of New York Show that the total vote of the State was 671,377 on Secretary of State, and in 1871 it was 755,361 on the same office, showing a decrese of 83,984. The Democratic vote this year is 340 261, and in 1871 it was 368'242: it is therefore, apparent that the party is not so strong in the State by 27,981 votes as it was two years ago. The Republican vote is 66,003 less than in 1871, which simply demonstrates that the Republicans atayed at home, and did not vote the Democratic ticket. The figures therefore do not show any change in the polished sentiment of the State.

NOT that General BLAIR hates Spain less, but the "nigger" more. He lifts his potent voice for war and annexation because "it is not to be expected that the policy adopted by the Republican party of giving the ballot to the negroes can ever be reversed, and therefore something must be done to rid the Southern States of negro domination, and there is no way to do it but by providing an outlet for the negroes," such as that which Cuba affords. This alone, in the doughty General's view, constitutes a sufficient warranty for "wresting Cuba from Spain, and placing it under the guardianship of our flag." The elevated and unselfish character of some men's motives is simply wonderful!

IT is always safe to look with suspicion on special dispatches to the New York *Herald* or New York *World*; but it is now particularly a duty to do so. Those papers, and particularly the *Herald*, would delight to see the nation plunged into a war about Cuba, and its special dispaches are manufactured to that end. We caution our readers, therefore, to receive with many grains of allowance, any item of war news coming from that source. As a general rule, it is safe to disbelieve them, altogether. All its late dispatches, purporting to be specials from Madrid, have turned out to be either false or gross exaggerations. The great purpose of New York is to provoke a collision with Spain; and the end, with it justifies the means.

THE New York *Times* well observes that "the cry for an instant war with Spain is strictly confined to New York city;" and that it finds no echo in any respectable newspaper outside of that city. It adds:

"There is undoubtedly a strong desire everywhere to see the rights of our citizens and the honor of our flag thoroughly vindicated, but the people manifestly wish to have all the facts placed before them before plunging into war. There is no doubt that what is absurdly called the 'country press' takes a far more sober and sensible view of this sudden difficulty than we find in some New York papers. The Springfield *Republican*, and many other able newspapers which might be mentioned, scout the idea of war, and at least ask for a fair hearing of both sides. For once, at any rate, the 'country press' reflects with greater accuracy than the New York press the opinions of the people."

IT HAS been determined to hold an International Oriental Congress in London, and it will open on Easter Monday. Mr. George Smith, who went out to gather fresh Assyrian treasures, and write about them to the *Daily Telegraph*, has returned laden with Oriental trophies which he is discoursing about to learned societies; and his discoveries, added to those which have long been accumulating in the British and South Kensington museums, together with the immense collection of Eastern books at the India house, make London a better place for studying Asia than Calcutta itself. Professor Whitney and several other Oriental scholars in the United States, who have high European reputations, have been invited to avail themselves of this occasion of mingling with the Orientalists of Europe.

ONE of the latest illustrations of the great importance of diversifying industry, comes from the thrifty little State of Connecticut; of whose agricultural activities tobacco culture constitutes a leading feature, and where, as the profitableness of the crop has become more apparent, its tendency has been to rely mainly, if not entirely, upon it for an income, without considering the possible contingencies of a glutted market or a financial panic. Both these have now, according to the Springfield *Republican*, come to be facts, and a large number of farmers, with no other resource to fall back upon, find themselves with two crops of tobacco on their hands, with poor prospects of any immediate market for it, and the probability of ultimately obtaining extremely low prices. It is as bad not to have enough, as too many, irons in the fire.

IT IS but a short time since the entire Democratic press of the country was howling over the danger of "Cesarism." It was feared by those who pointed out this danger, that President GRANT would be a candidate for a third term, and being successful, would then assume imperial power and overthrow the Republic. The apprehension was a ridiculous one; but it is still more ridiculous to see the same Democratic editors now urging the President to assume the very powers they charged him with coveting. Every effort has been made to drive him into a declaration of war with Spain, or into the commission of an act of war, although it is well known that the President cannot constitutionally exercise such power. The very men who charged him with being actuated by an imperial ambition, are now doing their best to goad him into the exercise of imperial authority. The President has shown his good sense by keeping himself within constitutional limits; and it is safe to say that if the Republic is ever overturned and the imperial purple assumed in this country, the successful tyrant will be a Democrat.

THE important interest of pork-packing appears to be in a very flourishing condition. The number of swine thus far packed this season in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Peoria, Ill., and Des Moines, Iowa, is 680,697, or 183,394 more than at the same period last season. Returns from a dozen smaller packing points in Iowa and Indiana all show an increase in the number packed over the same time last year. There is also more of a cash trade than last year, and a better demand for cash products. The demand from the English market is heavier than last year, while that from Germany is lighter. The Germans bought early last year and last money, many German pork-packers failing. Consequently those who remain are timid and holding off. On the whole, the foreign demand will be as great as last year, and the home consumption will not be less. If the market is fed now at low prices, the packers expect a healthy demand at fair rates until the end of the season.

THE manufacturing interests of East Tennessee would appear to have suffered from the effects of the panic but lightly. Aside from the mining interests, two-thirds of all the capital invested in that section in manfacturing is in producing and working iron. Wherever the iron mills are directly dependent upon the railroads, they are mostly closed, but the furnaces are still making pig, and though not finding as good prices, or perhaps quite as ready demand as formerly, they are making it so cheap that they can afford to manufacture and hold. Not only are all the old furnaces in operation, but only the other day a new and very large furnace went into blast. The miners, too, have enough to do on short time to supply the local demand in East Tennessee, which is annually increasing. The coal trade is very extensive and growing, and brings into that region a great deal of money. The prospects are that the people will get through the winter with little suffering, and with considerably better prospects for next year.

IN YESTERDAY'S COMMERCIAL we made some brief reference to one or two features of the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Further study of the report, which upon the whole is not discouraging, shows that, in giving up so much of our fiscal revenue by the repealing acts of last year, we took upon ourselves obligations of retrenchment and administrative economy, which Congress has thus far been quite slow to fulfil. The aggregate amount of revenue this year is $114,075,456, with deductions reducing it to $113,304,072.80. Of this sum nearly half is derived from spirits, the duty on which amounts to 52 millions. On tobacco the duty amounts to 34 millions, and on fermented liquors it is 9 millions. This total of 95 millions is thus derived from three articles of luxury, in accordance with the most advanced principals of fiscal science. Banks pay nearly four millions a year, and stamps bring in seven millions, or less than half of their former yield. The whole receipts from all sources exceeded the estimates by $4,075,456 08, showing an increase to that amount, due to what is called the elasticity of the revenue. For the current year the estimate of the Department is that we shall receive from internal revenue no more than one hundred millions.

THE *St. Louis Times* kindly observes that if President GRANT should take the responsibility of making actual war in Cuba or against Spain, "there is not a Democratic newspaper in the country but would give him due credit for thus respecting a just public sentiment and yielding to the force of Democratic opinion." That is to say—if the Executive of the nation should "take the responsibility" not alone of violating those grave principles of international law and justice which it is incumbent on him to observe, but also of disobeying the laws of his country, which he has solemnly sworn to abide by and execute—the Democratic press would applaud him therefor. The President is, by an Act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, expressly forbidden from doing any act which is an act of war or will lead to war. This is its text:

"Whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons for such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful, and in violation of the right of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen; and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the President to use such means, *not amounting to acts of war*, as he may think necessary or proper to obtain or effectuate such release, and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall, as soon as practicable, be communicated by the President to Congress."

SAVINGS BANKS.

It is reported from Washington that the Postmaster General, in his forthcoming report, will recommend the establishment of a Government savings bank in connection with every post office, of which the revenue exceeds a certain specified sum. Few details of the project are yet known, but some of them are that, as in the case of the ordinary savings bank, the depositor shall receive a bank book containing the record of his deposits, and shall besides receive a certificate of the same from the Postmaster General. The system will also be so arranged that by the observance of certain necessary formalities, money deposits in any office can be withdrawn from any other. Among the advantages of the plan is mentioned the entire security of banks resting on the credit of the government, and it is expected that when the money market happens to be easy large sums will thus be placed at the disposition of the Government, which can be used for the purchase of its bonds, while on the other hand, in a time of crisis or panic, the withdrawal of deposits would afford the government an excellent opportunity to put its greenback reserve in circulation.

It is further said that this scheme of the Postmaster-General will be indirectly supported, if not directly recommended, in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the report will show that the savings banks of the country, at least of great sections of the country, are in a very unsatisfactory condition. This is asserted to be especially the case in the Western States, where for the most part the only savings banks known are the common banks of deposit, and where in the State laws no sufficient provision is made for the security of deposits. In view of such facts it is expected, we are told, that the proposal to provide in the post-offices banks entirely secure and trustworthy, in which the laboring classes may deposit their savings, will be received by the people with much favor. Wherever carefully-managed savings banks do not already exist, the want of them is, no doubt, painfully felt by great numbers, while it is grievously lamented by many, in consideration of the evils which such institutions would prevent.

Of course the project ascribed to the Postmaster-General is open to some very obvious objections. It might seem a long and decided step in the direction of centralization. There is a strong feeling in many quarters adverse to centralizing tendencies. It would considerably complicate the duties of the Government, and consequently impose heavier cares and responsibilities upon the officials of the Post-Office Department. At least many of the men at present thought qualified for postmasterships would no longer appear so; and whether it would be wise to place such additional temptations in the way of such men as in many cases it would be necessary to employ, is a question for reflection. Another objection which has been already urged against the scheme, is that, in case of even local abuses in post-office savings banks, controlled by the National Government, the only remedy would be found in a popular agitation over the whole country with the view of influencing Congress; whereas, while the great interest remains where it ought to be, in the hands of the State Legislatures, the remedy is of easier application.

It is perhaps rather remarkable that in a country like ours there should even seem to be reasons why the national government should provide savings banks for the people. Rightly organized and duly guarded against, both fraud and errors of judgment, on the part of managers, the savings bank is so completely fortified by experience, its influences are so beneficent, that there is absolutely no room for doubt or controversy on the subject. In a government of the people, by the people, for the people, why is it that the Legislatures of all the States have not long ago enacted for the regulation of these institutions such laws as are needed to secure the depositors? The only reason we can think of is that the people have not adequately pressed the subject on the attention of their lawmakers. It is humiliating to compare the statistics of British and American banks of this class and to know how far our legislators, men strictly of the people, fall behind the aristocratic legislators of Great Britain in providing for the pecuniary welfare of small depositors. Of the difference—without reference to the postoffice savings banks established in England in 1861—any one may satisfy himself by a little research. The truth seems to be that in those Western States in which few or none of these institutions exist, capitalists consult exclusively their own interests rather than the interests of the poorer classes. They do not choose to establish or manage a bank unless they can secure to themselves privileges incompatible with the complete safety of the depositors, a remark made some time ago in substance by the Boston *Advertiser*. Strangely enough, even Ohio, with its truly progressive and and intelligent population, appears to have utterly failed to reference to this great interest. For a great interest it surely is, affecting in an important sense the prosperity of the entire Commonwealth.

Savings banks not only encourage prudence and economy in the poor, but make available for the development of the State the aggregate of small savings which would otherwise be hoarded or squandered. Few persons who have not paid particular attention to the subject have any notion of the enormous amount of this aggregate. Such persons would be surprised at the statistics of these banks where they are well guarded by legislation and well managed, in Massachusetts for instance. We have not at hand any recent returns, but Prof. BOWEN in his "American Political Economy" states that, the returns made to the Legislature by all the Saving's Banks of that State in 1862 show that the amount deposited in those institutions exceeded $50,400,000. And he remarks that this aggregate of savings—made up by the labor and frugality of Savings of Irish domestics, small mechanics, daylaborers and the like—is more than enough to build and keep in motion all the cotton and woollen factories in Massachusetts, as the aggregate capital of all these establishments in that State, in 1865, fell short of $49,000,000.

Indeed, we have no doubt that if capitalists really felt as they ought the importance of the interest, and if the people insisted as they ought to do on having adequate legislation by the State governments for the regulation of the savings' banks with the view to the safety of depositors, there would be no need of any such institutions as those which the Postmaster General is understood to favor. However the system proposed by him or substantially the same, has prospered in England, and before deciding upon its merits we had better wait for a full statement of its details.

THE WATER COMMISSION DEFALCATION.

The developments made in Councils yesterday, of the way in which half a million in money and City bonds got out of the hands of the Water Commission of this city, are sickening in the extreme. We ask careful attention to them, however, because they preach a much needed lesson, as to the popular folly of intrusting such work to Commissions, and of loading them down with almost unlimited powers. We do not feel able to do full justice to the subject, to-day, and therefore content ourselves with merely calling attention to it; but we shall take occasion to-morrow to indulge in a general scold about it. Enough is known to enable us to say that no one of the regular city officers is implicated in the disgraceful affair. The hands of the City Controller and City Treasurer are clear and clean of all responsibility. The great and original error was in intrusting this work to a Commission, and the next was in conferring such unlimited powers upon them. The Councils must bear the responsibility for this, and the Commission must bear, also, its responsibility for its unfaithful stewardship.

We feel, however, as if we could not do full justice to the subject by writing on it in the heat of the present moment. The whole development is so throughly disgraceful, as well as so utterly astounding, that ordinary language fails to meet the requirements of the occasion. It is a subject to be pondered over, carefully, before expression is given to the thoughts it provokes.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Thank goodness that the fizgig and firecracker "on-to-Cuba" patriots have burned the most of their powder.

Not less than twenty-two tons of solid mineral matter is daily dealt out to the customers of the New York Croton water works.

A German savan thinks he has discovered that the alarming increase of emotional insanity is due to the increased consumption of oysters.

The Chicago pork-packers have applied the knife to 308,270 hogs since the 1st of October, against 121,708 for the same period last season.

"Bad men in disaster," observes a Democratic cotemporary, "generally lose their temper". Quite true, Tweed is said to be in the sullenest kind of a mood.

A citizen of Norwich, Mass., found an Indian in his cellar last week. He had been there since 1550, and looked mighty hungry. In fact, he was wasted to a skeleton.

Massachusetts has a landlord who, when he heard of the reduction of wages in the manufactories, at once reduced the rent of his tenants one-half. It isn't intimated that he is insane.

The Spanish language is the most easily acquired of any, and gentlemen with political aspirations will have plenty of time to acquire it before there will be openings for them.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that taxation of a mortgage on land, of the money secured thereby, and the taxation of the land is double taxation, and therefore unconstitutional.

A learned doctor has given his opinion that tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as its tendency is to kill off all the foolish girls and leave the wise ones to grow into women.

Andrew Johnson has taken a "new departure." The latest heard from him he appeared in the *rôle* of patentee of a combination plane. As President, hatchets and rasps were his favorite tools.

The Methodist brethren out in Wisconsin are getting particular. At their recent conference, they discipled a couple of preachers who had been giving "pints" on mining stocks to the laity.

Certain classes of Southerners are waiting for a Democratic restoration to get their State debts assumed, slaves paid for, etc., just as fishing worms wait for a rain to come out of the ground.

A party of English capitalists have paid $125,000 for 4,000 acres of land adjacent to Bell's Landing, on the Tennessee river, about thirty-five miles from Chattanooga. The purchase is rich in iron.

Cincinnati newspapers are having a great deal of ugly fun among themselves just now. *The Enquirer* believes that its advertising columns have been tampered with by its neighbors, *The Commercial* and *Gazette*.

The Eastern railroads feel the panic. The shipments of freight from Boston to the West during October and November will not aggregate one-third the amount shipped during the corresponding month for the past ten years.

Nearly the whole session—of the judge, jury, two lawyers and other attendant officers of the Central District Court in Worcester, Mass., a few days ago, was occupied in trying a case which involved the enormous sum of eighty-seven cents.

A member of the St. Paul city council, believing that towns should dispense with such luxuries as parks, these hard times, moved, the other day, that the city sell out a $100,000 plot recently purchased for a park, and the matter is now pending.

From statistics recently compiled, it appears that an average of five vessels have been wrecked weekly for the past 10 years in Massachusetts Bay. The total wrecks in that period were 402, and the partial wrecks 1,824, making the entire disasters 2,226.

The Maine politicians are getting ready for the State campaign. The Republican State committee have met and fixed the times and places of holding the State, co uncillor, senatorial and county conventions. The State convention is to be held at Concord, January 7.

A lot of old letters were recently found between the ceiling of the garret and the roof of a house at Corydon, Ind., that had been used as a post-office fifty years ago. They had been rifled and concealed by the postmaster, who has been dead upwards of a quarter of a century.

That was good advice which an old man gave to his sons: "Boys, don't you ever speculate or wait for something to turn up. You might just as well go sit down on a stone in the middle of a meddler with a pail 'twixt your legs, and wait for a cow to back up to you to be mil led."

PERSONAL.

A letter from Red Bluff, Cal., says: "The widow of the great John Brown still resides here, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with pleasant, comfortable influences."

WILLIAM M. TWEED has now leisure to look back on the time when he was a thrifty mechanic, and had employment in a New York paint brush factory. It was his best day, and had he remained there he might have been a happy and useful citizen.

It all depends on who does it. If the average citizen marries twice he is guilty of bigamy. But the Duke of Edinburgh is to be married twice on the same day, and to the same woman, too, and the people of two nations will shout "Ameu!" Circumstances do alter cases awfully.

Brigham Young was greatly interested in Prof. Marsh's researches among the fossil horses of Utah, because the point had been raised in London, against the book of Mormon, some years ago, that it spoke of horses in America in a pre-historic period, while everybody knows that the Spaniards brought the animal to this country. Of course the book refers to paleontological feeds.

Geneva has administered on the estate of the late duke of Brunswick far enough to expect $3,750,000 from his estate outside of America and Germany. It is thought that the total will come up to $5,000,000, or 25,000,000 francs. The Genevans can't imagine how to spend more than half of it so far. It is hoped to extinguish the city debt of 7,000,000 francs, build an opera house worth 800,000, spend 1,000,000 on schools, and 5,000,000 on streets and betterments.

When Mr. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury, there were 500 clerks in the employ of of that department. This number has now been increased to about 2,500. The increase is due to the development of the country and to the special branches of business growing out of the war.

Vice President Wilson has almost fully recovered from his late indisposition, and during the last ten days he has gained an average of a pound a day. He visits Boston almost daily. He will leave for Washington to-morrow, and linger one or two days in New York and Philadelphia while *en route*. He will take the chair upon the assembling of Congress, but by the advice of his physician will be careful to avoid fatigue in performing his duties, as well as to escape, as far as possible, the besecchings and entreaties of the noble army of office seekers.

Miss Warner, of Highgate, Mass., we are told, is a young lady of "literary tastes and tendencies," and has of late been "writing for the press" so assiduously that her friends have been afraid she would make herself sick—if not her readers. About two weeks ago, she informed her friends that she was going to take a little nap, was going to sleep on the 9th of November, and shouldn't wake up till the 30th, and she charged them not to mistake her sleep for death, cut off her hair, bury her, or do anything else that would hurt her good looks, but to just wait. Sure enough, she fell asleep according to programe, and, up to date, had been snoosing away as peacefully as if life had no nobler duty than sleep.

Ruskin, being recently invited to address the students of the art class connected with the Mechanics' Institute at Mansfield, England, commenced his address in the following manner: "You think you are going to do better things—each of you—than Titian and Phidias; write better than Virgil; think more wisely than Solomon. My good young people, this is the foolishest, quite pre-eminently—perhaps, almost the harmfulest—notion that could possible be put into your little empty eggshells of heads. There is not one in a million of you who can ever be great in anything." There is a cheerful vein of consolation in this assurance, which the students before him could not have failed to appreciate.

MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER

Our Young Folks is full of good things, and of abundant promise for the coming year. It will then contain poems, stories, and miscellaneous articles by the most popular American authors. There will be a department also for the special benefit of little folks, and will be made peculiarly attractive by simple stories and pictures, to charm the eyes and minds of those for whom it is intended.

In the *Galaxy* "The Future Czar" is sketched by Justin McCarthy in his haphazard way. Richard Grant White punishes a pundit, Gen Custar's articles "Life on the plains" are continued. The contribution which will attract most attention if Gideon Welles' criticism of Mr. Adams' eulogy of Mr. Seward. Whether Mr. Welles would be able to handle our navy against a Spanish armada may be questioned, but he certainly is in successful arms against Mr Adams.

Edward Strahan continues his "New Hyperion" in Lippincott, with the usual piquancy of illustrations. S. C. Clark contributes an uninteresting "Day's Sport in East Florida." Margaret J. Preston's "Saint Martin's Temptation," is a strong and beautiful poem, and indicates that the author need not spend all her time translating other people's thoughts. Wm. Black's serial, "The Princess of Thule," puts in its usual appearance. There is the usual readable supplementary matter.

The *Popular Science Monthly* opens with the concluding article of Herbert Spencer's series of the "Study of Sociology." It treats of "radicalism, conservatism, and the transition of institutions." It is complete in itself, yet closely fits in with the other articles. The next article treats of furs and their wearers. It is illustrated. These two papers fairly indicate the variety and value of the magazine. Profound ideas and reliable information blend happily, making this one of the most useful publications of the day.

A new periodical, to be called the *International Review*, will appear in New York about the 1st of December, bearing date January, 1874, and will thereafter be issued every two months. The chief object of this *Review* will be the sifting and telling treatment of great questions of our age and country above mere sect or party, literary, scientific, social, national, religious, and it will bring to its pages the best talent of Europe and America. It will occupy a place between the quarterlies and the monthlies. Over fifty contributors are announced.

Scribner has a second profusely illustrated article on "The Great South," by Edward King. There is also a "popular science" paper on "Savage Man," with very striking illustrations, an interesting sketch, with portrait of Proctor, the celebrated young English astronomer, now in this country, by John Fraser. Froud's second paper on an English Abby, in which the Wat Tyler insurrection is touched upon; a timely and able discussion, by Prof. Atwater, of Princetown, on the Specie payment question; a poem by Bret Harte, with a number of stories, and the usual excellent editorial matter.

Harper is exceptionally good. It has papers on Lake Leman by Ralph Keeler, California by Mr. Nordhoff and another chapter of Mr. Conway's "South Coast Saunterings," which will make a fine book one of these days, and a new story by Mrs. Spofford, "Delgrado," a long account of the Indian summer by T. B. Murray, and a long poem by Miss Hudson, and several short essays by Mr. Curtis, in his best manner. Mr. Curtis has his say about English criticism of America, and the panic, and the Philadelphia centennial, and the Evangelical alliance, writing them all with that blending of good humor and good sense which is his characteristic.

The *Atlantic* opens with a well-written paper on Benjamin Disraeli, by Louis J. Jennings, of the New York *Times*. The ex-premier finds abundant eulogy and strong defense. T. B. Aldrich prints a little poem concerning a volume of his infantile lyrics. He is not sure what men will think of the book; but he falls back with confidence upon young women. The approach of a probably exciting session of Congress will lend an additional interest to "The Externals of Washington" by Zenia Fay Peirce. There is a characteristic poem by J. T. Trowbridge, "The Phantom Chapel." "Israel Bethel Church" is an entertaining exhibit of southern piety and pulpit eloquence. Music and science are discussed with increasing zeal, the former especially.

Worn to a Shadow.

Flesh, muscle and mind alike deteriorate when the stomach falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system regularly and naturally. In chronic dyspepsia the body is usually emaciated, and the muscular fibre loose and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself, is to a certain extent dependent upon the stomach for support. Strengthen and regulate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when it fails to perform its functions properly. A good appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion and assimilation will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a cure of dyspepsia is direct and simple. It stimulates the digestive organs, cleanses without convulsing the bowels, regulates the flow of bile and determines it into the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

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Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873 .....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND..... 63,368 57

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,

PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

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FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S

Panic Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

COMMENCING

Thursday, November 13th

THIS SALE FOR

CASH ONLY!

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantenes, Irish and French Poplins,

Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz,

Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

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Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets & Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

PANIC PRICES.

Comforts, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Upholstery Goods

GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

G. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

GIFT CONCERT.

REMEMBER

The Third of December.

Those who propose investing (and who does not?) in Tickets for the

Fourth Grand Gift Concert!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

Which com off in Louisville on the 33d of December next, have no time to loose.

ONLY 60,000 TICKETS

Have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS,

Amounting to

$1,500,000,

Will be distributed as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250.000
One Grand Cash Gift		100.000
One Grand Cash Gift		50.000
One Grand Cash Gift		25.000
One Grand Cash Gift		17.000
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100.000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150.000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50.000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40.000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40.000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45 000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50.000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550.000

Whole Tickets, $50; Coupons (Tenths), $5; Eleven Tickets for $500.

For tickets or information address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ken tucky,
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PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

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Successors to Waring & Kline,

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Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by Six Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Vital Vigor to the Nervous, and Strength to the Weak, at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Diseases. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent Free by mail by WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Agents, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c. All encomb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary

BARGAINS.

WM. SEMPLE,

Beginning Monday, November 24, '73.

AT 70c,

WATERPROOFS, at 70c, Superior Goods, cheap at $1.

AT 18 3-4c,

BLACK ALPACAS and ALPACA POPLINS, about one-half former prices.

AT 25c,

BLACK and COLORED POPLINS and ALPACAS, prices that will astonish buyers.

AT 10 and 12 1-2c,

New and desirable DRESS GOODS, also about one half former prices.

AT $1 60,

Cheney Bro.'s best BLACK AMERICAN SILKS, an incredibly low price.

AT $3 00,

All wool FELT SUITS, choice colors and trimmed.

AT $1 00, $1 12 1-2 and $1 25.

FELT SKIRTS, a bargain indeed.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

CARD.

The reduction in values that has taken place within the past few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous: prices of everything, both in Foreign and Domestic Goods, have declined so much that goods are selling to-day at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices, and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it,

A. W. ERWIN & Co

Nos. 172 and 174

Federal St, Allegheny,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Paper Sack Manufactory.

THE LARGEST IN THE WEST!

CODFREY & CLARK

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DOUBLE SATCHEL BOTTOM

FLOUR SACKS,

Buckwheat and Cornmeal Sacks,

Manilla Wrapping Papers and Grocers' Sacks on hand and printed to order.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Wellsburg Mills Wrapping Papers. Each quire warranted to contain sixteen sheets.

Liberal Discount to the Wholesale Trade.

270 LIBERTY STREET.

WOODWORK.

We are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Carved or Plain Wood Work,

BANK DESKS COUNTERS,

SHELVING and CABINET WORK,

Of every Description.

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FRESH STOCK.

OR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
REET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
nn Ave. Bonds
ar and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
a B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
r Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

NDAY EVENING, November 24, 1873.—The opens with a calm and steady feeling in ocal money market. Many of the banks their condition is quite materially im- ng from day to day, while others find the rather too slow to be satisfactory. Cur- is coming in freely and little difficulty is experienced on that score in the transac- of their ordinary business. In the out- market the movement is still restricted e causes which have operated for so long, altogether it is impossible to forecast the e with confidence, yet in many circles the on is gaining strength that the financial tion must improve, however long and us may be the process of recovery.

tes, if not nominal still, show a wide , and in many cases are apparently based other considerations than the strength e borrowers.

local securities, Allegheny Valley Rail- seven-thirties walk to the front, being ed at 90 bid and 92 asked. City fives sold .

e startling developments in connection the Water Commission securities, which to-day become public, cannot perma- ly affect the credit of the city, as there be no loss, the Nation Trust Co. being ly good for the amount of the debt due e coporation.

Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, ish the following report of active Stocks he Philadelphia Board:

a. Central.....	45¼	Central Trans (bid)...	40¼
ling.....	58¾	Empire (bid).....	55
reek.....	16¾	A y Valley 7-30s.....	86¾
sylvania Trans.	92	United Cos.....	114

The following table shows the Prices of ay stocks, gold, etc., at the various ses- of the New York Stock Exchange during lay, furnished by the Gold and Stock Tel- ph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and d street:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
ovember 24, 1873.						
	109¾	109¾	109½	109¾	109¾	109¾
ern Union Tele'h	62½	63	64	62½	63¾	63¾
ic Mail.....	29	29¼	31¼	29¾	30¾	30¾
ss Express.....		62½		63		
-Fargo Express....		62½		63		
ican Express....		45¾		46		
d States Express..		89		90		
York Central.....	89¾	89¾	89½	89¾	89½	89½
	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
igan Central.....		77		74		75
igan Southern....	70¾	70¾	70¾	71	71½	70¾
ois Central.....		96		96		
land & Pittsburgh	80	80	80	80		
go & Northwestern.	43¾	44	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
preferred.....		68	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Island.....	69¾	69¾	69¾	69		69¾
nd.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
preferred.....		91¾		91¾	91¾	91¾
nah.....	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Wayne.....	84½	85¾		85	84¾	84¾
and Mississippi....	34	34¼	35	34¾		
n Pacific.....	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
ago and Alton.....		115		115		
on, Hartf'd and Erie		11¾		11¾		
	111½	111½	111½	111½		
Jersey Central.....		93¾		93¾		

The following are the quotations for govt ment and State bonds received by wire from r York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	noon.	Even'g.
6s.....		14	13¾
coupons.....	114¾	114	114¾
6, 1862.....	108¾	108¾	108¾
6, 1864.....	110	110	110
6, 1865.....	110¾	110	110
6, new.....	113¾	113¾	113¾
6, 1867.....	114¾	114¾	114¾
6, 1868.....	114	114	114
10s.....	107¾	108	107¾
6, coupons.....	108¾	108¾	108
rency 6s.....	110	110	109¾
5s.....	109¾	109¾	109¾
STATE BONDS.			
nessees.....	—	71¾	71¾
nessees, new.....		71¾	71¾
h Carolinas, July.....		8¾	8¾
h Carolinas, April.....			
souri 6s.....	87	87	

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

ovember 22.—Scotch Pig continues to sell slowly mall parcels, suitable for the immediate wants consumers; we note sales of 100 tons Eglinton at 4 mos., adding interest; 200 do. Glengarnock, 2@300 do. Coltness, private terms. In the part of latter, we were informed, was under $38, cash. erican Pig is still very much depressed; the sales very few, and in small parcels. Some holders, in immediate necessity of money, refuse to en- ain present prices, hoping in the early part of is season to obtain better rates. Rails are quiet i prices nominal; in absence of business we quote r American $54@55 currency, new English $56@ gold, old D. H. no quotation, being held out of market, and T $37 50@38. Scrap is without bust- s of importance; 150 tons Shot and Shell sold on ente terms. The lot of 250 tons mixed, and the of old do. (Sugar mill machinery), reported in our k, we have since learned were one and the same, t the prices, we are assured by sellers, was made a cash basis, a higher price on time not having n entertained. The Iron and Steel Association d their annual meeting at Philadelphia 20th inst. t was attended by many prominent men of the ade. The debates embraced a large number of ics, completely reviewing the position of the As- iation, and the condition of the Iron and Steel de. Refined Bar is without improvement, either demand or price. We quote Russia Sheet 11@ cents gold, and Common Sheets 4½@5c for gles, Doubles and Trebles, currency.—*Shipping*

PHILADELPHIA

November 22.—Pig Iron continues depressed. ail sales of No. 1 foundry at $36@38; No. 2 do at ; white and mottled at $28@37; and gray forge $28@29.

manufactured Iron—Bar sells at 3c @ lb. A sale of tons rolls on secret terms.

scotch pig is quoted at $45@46 for Eglinton and $47 Glengarnock.

Nails are worth $4 75 per keg.

old metals are depressed. We quote:

ass, light..... 15½@16 | Copper, heavy.....18@19

ass, heavy.....16 @17 | Zinc.....4@4¼

pper, light.....17 @18 | Lead.....4½@4¾

Anchors and chains move slowly. Sales of the for- at 9c, and the latter, 1¾ inch and above at cents.—*Price Current.*

Iron—Pig Iron is dull and entirely nominal in ue. We quote No. 1 foundry at $36@38, and No. at $32. 1,000 tons of No. 2 sold on private rms. Bar iron sells as wanted at 3c @ lb, and ils at $4 75 @ keg.—*North. American.*

BOSTON.

NOVEMBER 22.—There is nothing new to note in e market for Refined Bar Iron. The demand is nited to the immediate necessities of buyers.— ices are somewhat irregular, and take a consider- le range, and quotations are entirely nominal.— merican Pig is again lower, but quiet even at the duction, buyers taking only small lots.

We quote yard lots of American Pig Iron at $33 90 45 00 per ton, including freight to Boston, as fol- ws: No. 1 at $40@45. We quote Eglinton at $47, Coltness $51, Glengarnock $48, Charcoal at $00@70.

American and Swedish refined bar are selling at 6@6 per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $90@95 r extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is sell- g at 16c for English, and 17@20 currency, and 14@ 6c for American, conveying, with fancy brands of glish, selling at 17c. Prices for Anchors are sellin g @ lb: Chain Cables, (¾@2 inches thick,) 7@8 3c; Coil Chains, 2¾@6½ inches thick, 8@10c; ther Plates remain steady. We quote at 4¾@5c for nges, 5@5½c for C No. 1, and 4¾@5c @ lb for ommon and tank.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

BALTIMORE

November 22.—Iron.—There is nothing doing in g Iron of which we are advised, and we have no otations for Scotch. American pig is nominally ower, but there are no sales making even at the do- ine. We quote No. 1 at $35, No. 2 at $32 and No. 3 o per ton.

Receipts of Iron.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the ast twenty-four hours:

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
abella Furnace, o..... 1	Lewis, B, D & Co, o....	3
ucy Furnace, o..... 20	McKnight, P & Co, o....	2
ed Bank Furnace, o.. 10	Wilson, G & Co, o.....	2
augher & Hallman, o. 1	W Clark & Co, o.....	1
g & Co, o..... 3		
Total.....		44

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
imick & Co, m.... 1	Bovers, McC & Co, m...	1
imick & Co, b..... 2	J Moorhead, m.....	1
imick & Co b..... 4	Keystone B. Co. b....	4
Total.....		16

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
aughey & Hallman..m. 3	J Moorhead, m.....	1
Total.....		4

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Lewis, O & P, m..... 1	Isabella Furnace, o....	1
Isabella Furnace, o... 3		
Total.....		98

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, November 25, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have not a single new feature to notice as relates to oil, in this market. There being no demand, prices were nominal.

CRUDE

was freely offered—at $2 per gallon. We failed to hear of any transactions. The following sales were reported at

PARKE'S.

2,000 bbls at 90c., 85c., 80c. per bbl.
For prices at other points, see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one. Buyers were very shy, whilst holders are not pressing sales. Rates asked at the works by the car load, 11@11½c. These prices are relatively higher than those current in the east.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Spot, 18½c; December, 18¾c.

OIL PARKES

dull; city, $1 80; country, $1 75.
[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 24.—Market very quiet at $1 dead 67½c for spot. $1 10 asked for regular.

TIDIOUTE, November 24.—Market dull at 90c, delivered here.

OIL CITY, November 24.—Market quiet and but little change; quote at $1 05.

PARKES, November 24.—The market feels weaker at 75@75½c, according to point; there is a great difference, owing to what pipe lines the oil is in.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 25.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged. On the upper road the market opened at at $1 10 and closed at $1 05. At the lower the market was quiet and nothing doing. The Home refined market was 43¾ in bulk and 9¾ in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....	$1 10
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....	1 01¾
500 bbls upper road, spot.....	1 05
1,000 bbls Parker's Landing, Union pipe.....	99
1,000 bbls Parker's, United pipe.....	85
1,000 bbls Parker's Landing, United pipe.....	80

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—Market quiet; S. W. 18¾c; crude, 4¾c; cases, 18¾c; sales none; futures, December, 19¾c.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Closing 22. Market a trifle easier; crude in bulk, 1,000 each, December, January and February at 5¾c; spot, 1,000 bbls, 6¼c; 500 asked. Refined 18½c; 1,000 bbls, December, 19¾c; cases 18¾@19¼c; entirely nominal.

TITUSVILLE, November 24.—Market very quiet and dull; spot nominally $1 00 and 1 05.

TIDIOUTE, November 24.—Market dull and weak; 80c offered.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 24.—Market dull and weak at 90c.

OIL CITY, November 24.—Market weak at $1 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, November 24, 1873.

REMARKS.—Trade yesterday could not be called active; this, however, is no unusual occurrence for the first day of the week; besides, another unfavorable drawback was the unfavorable condition of the weather. The rain that set in on Sunday night continued all day, making it decidedly unpleasant to transact out-door business. Our prices are in fair navigable order, and, from present indications, there will be plenty more before many days. Produce is coming in pretty freely, with an ample supply in the market. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated. From store, in a jobbing way, the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES.—The market was a quiet one. Sales were confined; altogether to lots sufficient to meet current wants. The card rates are Soda ash, common, 3¾@4c; do refined, 4½@5c; nitrate, 4¼@5c; arsenic, 4¾@5c; potash, 9c; pearl ash, 10¾@11c; black lead, 4@4½c.

ALES.—There seems to be a falling off in the demand. Dealers are purchasing sparingly. This, however, is no more than was to be expected, taking money matters into consideration. The card rates are X ale per bbl, $8; XX, $9; porter, $9; India ale $11 @ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 galls, $22 75@24; bbls, 44 gals, $42 25@44; hhds, 63 gallons, $62 50@65; in cases, bottled, $27; Wm. Younger's India pale ale in cases of 3 doz bottles, $3 per doz: Rodt, Younger's sparkling and pure; Guinness' stouts, bottled by E. & J. Burke, $3 per doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 @ doz; Caswells, & Hazard Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 per doz.

APPLES.—We can report a good trade demand for good sound fruit. The current rates are, fair to medium, $2 00@$2 50 @ bbl; prime to choice $3 00@ $3 50.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply was fully up with the demand. Prices have been uniform for some days, at 6c@7c @ gallon.

BEANS.—The market was dull, but no lower. Sales range from $2 25@2 65 @ bush.

BAKING POWDER.—Jobbers report no falling off whatever in the demand. The supply is ample, and we can look for a brisk trade throughout the entire winter. Prices unchanged: ½ lb cans $1.60 @ doz: ¼ lb cans $3: 1 lb cans $5.50; 5 lb cans $26; 10 lb wooden boxes 40c. @ lb.

BROOMS.—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 5 X $8.50 @ doz; No. 5 $3.25 @ doz; No. 4 $3 @ doz; No. 3 $2 50 @ doz; No. 2 $2 25 @ doz.; No. 1 $1 75 @ doz; No. 1 Shakers $3.50 @ doz; No. 2 Shakers $3 @ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The demand for some days past has been rather light, prices however are without change. Active sales in a regular way at 4¼@ 4¾ @ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The decline we noted in our last has been maintained. Smoked meats have been marked down to a low figure, viz: hams sugar cured 12½c; shoulders, 9½c; plain 8½c; Breakfast Bacon, 11 1-2c; Dried Beef 15 1-2c; Beef Tongues, $7 50 per dozen; rib sides, 8 1-2c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9 1-2c; Mess Pork, $15 00; refined Lard for summer use, tierces 9c; half-bbls 9 1-2c; buckets 10c; in 3 lb caddies, 12c; in 5 lb caddies, 11¾c; Ham Sausage, 10c.

BUTTER.—The receipts have fallen off. Holders appear firm in their views although no advance has been made. We quote prices at choice roll 25@28c, fair to medium, 18@22c; common 16@18c @ lb.

CARBON OIL.—We have a continued dull market. This however is no news to the general reader; holders have evidently made up their minds to make no further concessions; it can be purchased at the works by the car load at 11c; in a small way the usual advance is charged. Crude in good supply; prices for some days have been uniform.

CHEESE.—In good supply and for some days have been uniform We can quote the market price as being firm but unchanged. New York Factory, 12c @ lb; Young America 12½c; prime New York Goshenq, 16c @ lb; Ohio factory in round lots, at 11¾@12c; for Assmake, and 14¾@14¾c for September make; in a jobbing way 15c. There is a fair inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 11@13c per lb. Dairy 12@12½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We have no change to note in prices. The demand is not large, but the supply is fully ample. We can quote at $1 50@3 per case of 4 doz. packages.

CORN MEAL.—We have no change to note in prices. The supply is fully equal to all demands. The ruling quotation is $30 per ton for unbolted meal; in a small way from store bolted meal commands $1 60 per 100 lbs.

CIDER.—The supply exceeds the demand, while we hear of but a moderate inquiry. What is in the market dealers are asking it at $7@8 per bbl.

COUNTRY LARD.—The market was dull. We quote nominally 7@8 per lb.

CEMENTS.—Have undergone no change in prices, and we continue to quote as follows: Rosendale, $2 25@2 50; Louisville $2 @2 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50@5 00; hair, $1 50@3 50.

DRIED FRUIT.—The demand is not large, while the supply is more than ample. Dried apples 7@9c @ lb; dried peaches 10@12c per lb.

EGGS.—Dealers report a firm market for fresh ones, with sales at 27@28c.

FISH.—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: Extra No. 1 mess mackerel, $30; No. 1 mess mackerel, $28; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $25; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $19; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No. 2 mackerel, $17; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 mackerel, $11; No 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 per kegs; trout, $7 @7 50; large Georges codfish, $7 50 @ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 @ 100; red herring, scale 50c @ box; No 1 3c @ box.

FEATHERS.—There is little or nothing doing and can be quoted at 58@ 60c @ lb; No 2 C, 50@53c as to quantity and quality.

FLOUR.—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices are without change. There is a falling off in the receipts. The current rates were:

State and Ohio superfine.....	$5 25@5 50
State red wheat.....	7 75@8 00
Fancy St Louis.....	9 00
Fancy Country white wheat.....	8 50
Good Ohio red wheat.....	7 50@7 75
Wisconsin Spring wheat.....	7 50@7 75
Minnesota Spring wheats.....	7 00@7 25
Rye flour.....	5 25@5 50
Buckwheat, 5@9 barrels.	

GRAIN.—As noted for some days past the market was unsettled. Prices generally are lower, and there has been a large falling off in the receipts as will be perceived by the following:

Wheat Sales.....; Barley Sacks..... 143
Oats Sacks..... 528 Corn.....

Wheat is steady; the shave undergone no change. The asking rates are, Red winter $1 40@ 1 45; amber $1 50; white $1 55. The mills have a fair supper on hand. Corn—The receipts for some days has been light; holders are firm. We note middling at 40c @ bush per quality. Corn—Ear continues scarce, being firm, new 36@38c; old 48@50c; shelled is also wanted, and holders are asking 47@50. Rye—Dull; we have to report a quiet market. The asking rates are 75@80c. Barley steady; the extreme rates are 1.25@1.40.

GROCERIES.—Dealers report a very quiet market; buying from a hand to mouth style, and only purchasing to fill orders. The following are the current figures for the various kinds:

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 26½@27c; good to prime 25½ @26c; fair, 24@24c. Roasted one lb packages, 30c; loose, 27½@28c.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾c; Standard A, 10½c; B, 10¼c; Ex. C, 10¼c.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 70@72c; Prime, 65@68c.

SYRUPS.—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65c; lower grades, 35@40c, as to quality.

RICE.—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, 60c@1 10 @ lb; gunpowder, 80c@$1 20 @ lb; Imperial, 56c@1 00 @ lb; Japan, 50c@1 00 @ lb; Oolong, 75c@$1 @ lb; fancy, $1 00 @ lb; Souchong, 75c@$1 @ lb.

PEARL BARLEY.—Nos 3 and 6, 7c @ lb.

OAT MEAL.—A and B, 4¼c @ lb.

CANDLES.—Star, 21c @ lb; stearine, 14c @ lb; mould, 12½@13¼c @ lb.

HAY.—The market continues to be well supplied with the various kinds. Baled sold on the wharf and from depot $18@23 per ton, as per quality and condition.

HOPS.—The supply was equal to the demand we note sales at $4 50@5 00 per barrel.

LARD OIL.—We hear of no change to note in the demand or prices, and we can quote winter strained at 80c @ gallon; fall strained 75c @ gallon; and Honey.—We can quote the market firm and prices unchanged. Choice clover 40c @ lb; buckwheat, 30@ 32c @ lb.

MINCE MEATS.—The demand continue light but we have no change to note in prices. We quote at 11@11½c @ lb in 5-bbl. and 12c @ lb in tubs.

MILL FEED.—We have no change to note in prices. One car load sold to-day at $16 00@ 17 00. We quote: Middlings $26@30 @ ton; from store $1 25@ 1 50 @ 100 lbs; oats and corn chops, $1 35@1 40 @ 100 lbs; bran $14@15 @ ton.

POULTRY.—The receipts were large with a good supply in the market, we quote chickens by the coop at 4@5c @ pair, dressed 10c@12 @ lb; turkeys 16c@18 @ lb.

PEANUT.—A fair trade demand, with prices unchanged at $7 50 per case, less 25 @ cent discount.

RAGS.—The market is very flat at 3c for country linen rags; woolen rags 2c @ lb.

SALT.—We can quote the market firm, No 1, X, by the car lot $1 80 @ bbl, and $1 90 @ bbl in a retail way.

SAPOLIO.—Trade rules well for both kinds on sale, the hand sapolio meeting with good sale every where. By the case of six dozen we can quote it at $9, and for the hand sapolio, $5 00 @ case.

SOAP.—Country soap is in good supply, and dealers are quoting it at 5@6c @ lb.

TALLOW.—Market very quiet at 6¾@7c @ lb.

VINEGAR.—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 16@18c @ gallon; white wine, 20c @ gallon and charge for packages.

WHISKY.—We can report the market here as being steady with a fair demand. We can quote according to quantity and purchasers at 92@94c per gallon; Cologne spirits 97c @ gallon.

WOODEN WARE.—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $6 75; No 2 do, $7 25; No 1 do, $10 75; Washboards, IXL, $1 50@3 00.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 22.—The general appearance of the market has not changed; the demand has perhaps improved a trifle, but the sales are mostly of small lots purchased by Manufacturers for their daily requirements. As far as prices are concerned, we notice no improvement; XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces are quoted at 50 cents, Michigan and State do. 46@47, Combing lots 55. Fall California 25@27, and Spring do. 38@40c. The above are time rates—for cash, a purchaser could at least two cents better. Philadelphia advices report quite an active market for Fine Medium and Medium; XX Ohio is quoted at 50 cts; the stock of all kinds of Domestic in that City had been carefully estimated, and put down at 13,000,000 lbs. The sales here comprise 3000 lb. Cape at 33@36c cents; 1200 lb Fall California, 27; 18,000 lb medium unwashed Fleece, 39¾; 15,000 lb fair washed do., 50; 115 bags X and sund super Pulled, 45@49; 60 do., 46 do. Black, 7000 lb Georgia, 30@36 lb, X and XX Ohio Fleece, 10,000 lb. unmerchantable do., 11, 0 0 lb. State do., and 5000 lb. Vermont do., on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

BOSTON

November 22.—The past week has been a busy one with the wool houses, and the aggregate of sales is quite large. Manufacturers are in the market in considerable numbers, and have picked up about all the extremely low-priced lots which have been offering, and we are able to note a continuance of the improvement which we spoke of our last as having set in at the close of last week. The reaction has carried prices up from one to two cents a pound above the lowest point. There have been offers on large lots of wool at 45@46 cents for X and XX Ohio, and holders have declined to fill them, sometimes allowing a difference of a cent a pound to prevent a sale of a round lot.

Cash buyers still get large concessions, owing to the distrust caused by the failures of the last few weeks. Michigan and Western wools have not advanced quite as much as Ohio and Pennsylvania, but are somewhat firmer.

The active demand for California Wool is confined to choice lots of the Springfield clip, which are in light supply. Fall wools are dull of sale, and prices are weak and irregular.

Pulled wools, both foreign and domestic, have sold fairly, and at steady prices for the week.

The transactions in foreign fleece wool are limited to a few lots of Cape to manufacturers, and the sale of a lot in bond for export to Canada. Holders, as a rule, are asking prices above the views of buyers.

Receipts for the week have been 1,993 bales domestic and 563 bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up 1,020,000 lbs domestic and 150,000 lbs foreign.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

November 22.—There is more doing and prices are firmer. Sales include: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above at 45@45½c; X at 46@47c; medium at 46@46c; coarse at 40@42c. New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—fine at 40 @42c; medium at 45@46c; coarse at 40@42c; combing, washed, 57@60c; combing, unwashed, 37@40c; Canada, combing, 60c; fine unwashed 29@31c; coarse and medium unwashed, 30@32c; tub-washed, 46@50c; Colorado, washed, 28@32c; Colorado unwashed, 18@21c; extra and interior pulled, 35@40c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 35@40c; Texas, fine and medium, 25@30c; Texas, coarse, 16@18c; California, fine and medium, 27@30c; California, coarse, 25@ 27c.—North American.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, November 24, 1873. }

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny Yards were some 26 car-loads, or about five hundred head. In addition to this, there were large droves from Butler, Greene, Beaver and Washington counties, and also from West Virginia, sufficient to swell the number to at least 1,000 head as the total of offerings. The quality of the cattle was not very good, being composed principally of the medium and common grades.

The good cattle were bought early in the morning by butchers, who are always around in time to get first pick out of the droves, and a few tops sold well, though we do not think anything brought over $6 50, no matter how good. For the medium grades there was a fair trade, but at low figures, as butchers all complained about hard markets, and this being thanksgiving week, they look for a bad state of trade and tried to beat the market down accordingly. They succeeded in getting all the cattle of this kind wanted, at about last week's figures. Common stock was plenty to-day, and was dull sale at figures from ½ to ¾c lower than last week. A good many of the common cattle on sale were light, averaging from 700 to 800 lbs. This kind of cattle were probably the hardest of any to sell, and we noticed that all the drovers who had common stock on sale complained about losing money. For good and extra cattle we would say trade was good, and prices, if anything, a shade higher.

For the medium grades it was much the same as last week, while on common it was from ½ to ¾c lower. At noon the market was virtually over, and at that time there were a good many tail ends in the pens unsold.

PRICES.

Following are the prices at which the different grades and kinds sold:

Extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth.....	$6 00 to 6 50
Prime 1,200 " " "	5 50 to 5 75
Prime 1,100 " " "	5 00 to 5 25
Fair 1,000 " " "	4 25 to 4 75
Common " " "	3 00 to 3 75

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock by rail at the Allegheny Yards for the week ending to-day.

G. Stewart, Greencastle, Indiana.....	2 cars
S. Cochins, from Bellear, Ohio.....	1 car
V. Cochuns, from Bellear, Ohio.....	1 car
R. Frater, from Bellear, Ohio.....	1 car
Thompson Love, from Perry county, Ohio..	1 car
F. Seidle, from Bellear, Ohio.....	1 car
W. Ling, from Bellear, Ohio.....	1 car
Marks & Bro., from Chicago, Ill.....	1 car
D. McCleaery, from Bellear, Ohio.....	1 car
Hugh Stanley, Bedford, Lawrence Co., Pa..	1 car
— Porter, Albion, Erie county, Pa.....	1 car
G. Palmer, Albion, Erie county, Pa.....	1 car
— Henderson, from Zanesville, Ohio.....	1 car
G. T. Peters, from Marion, Ohio.....	1 car
Hend & Trimble, from Gambier, Ohio.....	1 car
Wm Thompson, from Bellear, Ohio.....	1 car
J. Sherman, from Bellear, Ohio.....	1 car
A. Estep, from Shreve, Ohio.....	1 car
F. Fordyce, from Bellear, Ohio.....	1 car
Eruno & Bro., from Bourton, Indiana.....	1 car
Robinson & Co., Marion, Ohio.....	3 cars
Mixed stock from different points.....	5 cars
Total.....	28 cars

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep and lambs this week, though not heavy, have been liberal and sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. There was a good demand and a fair extra sheep, and some sold as high as $5 25 @ hundred lbs. Common stock dull and slow at about last week's prices.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale to-day was about 500 head the principle portion of which were in the hands of regular dealers. The demand was good, and while the prices did not rule high the market was an active one, and most of the stock in the yards changed hands.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 24, 1873.

FLOUR.—Demand for and market firm; No. 1 Spring $4 90@5 05.

WHEAT.—Quiet and lower, and closed firmer: No. 1 spring $1 10@1 11; No. 2 $1 06@ cash, $1 02 December, $1 04¾ January; No 3 Spring $1 01; rejected 93@ 95c.

CORN.—Dull and unsettled: No. 2 mixed 40¾c; spot 40¾c; seller, December, 41¾c; seller, January, rejected 38c.

OATS.—Quiet and unchanged; No. 2 31¾c cash, 32¾c seller December, 32¾c seller January.

PROVISIONS.—Steady and in moderate demand; Pork 2 65@65c.

BARLEY.—Dull and unsettled; fall No 2 $1 31@1 34; No 3 91@ 95c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork steady and in moderate demand; 12c cash, 12¾c January, 13¾@13¾ February. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market firm; sales long and short clear, 1st week December, 8¾@8¾c; packed. Lard—Steady and in moderate demand at 7¾c cash, 7¾c January.

DRESSED HOGS—Few arriving; sales $4 50@4 65.

WHISKY—Quiet and weak at 90c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo 12c on through rates.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Cotton in moderate request at 18½c. Flour less active and unchanged; receipts 15,000 bbls. Whisky lower, 93¾c. Wheat opened lower and closed firmer; receipts 100,000 bu; No. 2 Spring $1 43; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 47; No. 2 $1 44@$1 47; Iowa Spring $1 42. Rye firmer at 90c @ 90c. Barley easier at $1 05. Malt unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts 4,000 bu; prime mixed Western afloat, 69@70c; do in store, 68@69c. Oats firmer; receipts 9,000 bu; Western mixed, afloat, 53 @54c; white 58@59c. Eggs firmer at 28@29c. Coffee 1c higher on all grades. Sugar steady; firm at 7¾c. Molasses firm. Rice unchanged. Hay and hops unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 6; refined 13¾@13¾c. Tallow firm at 8¾@ 8¾c. Pork easier; mess $14¾@14¾c. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet; middles weak; long clear 7¾@7¾c; January 7c. Lard quiet and weak; steam 7¾c; February 8¾c. Butter steady at 29@35c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, N.Y., Nov. 24.—Bagging in brisk demand at 13¾@14c. Cotton high and market quiet; middlings 18¾c. Flour fairly active; extra family $7 75@8 00. Wheat—nothing doing and nominal. Corn firmer; shelled in sacks 39@40c. Oats firmer at 47½ 50c, sacks included. Rye firm at 75@80c. Barley dull and nominal. Coffee unchanged; Rio 23@25c. Hay held steady at $20 for choice timothy delivered on cars. Hogs in active demand at $4 25@ 4 50; receipts 7,398 head. Provisions held very firm. Pork—stock of mess is almost exhausted and a few clear rib sides being in the market, and held at 67½@7c. Hams nominal. Bulk meats—shoulders 5c, clear rib 6¾c; clear sides 6¾c. Packed lard in tierces 8¾c; in Kegs 9¾c for choice leaf, and 1¾a ¾c for prime steam; green shoulders 4¾c; green clear rib and clear sides 6c; and hams 7¾c as to average. Whiskey firmer, and held at 87½@88c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Beeves—fresh receipts 4,246, making 6,620 for the week, against 6,790 last week, depressed by the arrivals. Weather cold and cloudy with signs of snow. Arrivals.—Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Sandy, Grey Eagle, Henderson; Charmer, Evansville; Andy Baum, Memphis. Departures—Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Trascon, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Grey Eagle, Henderson; Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Shannon, New Orleans.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....	Carmack.....	Geneva.	
Geneva.....	Phillips.....	Geneva.	
Wm Young.....	Donaldson.....	Cincinnati.	
Juniata.....	Brennan.....	Cincinnati.	

Departed.

E. Bennett.....	Carmack.....	Geneva.
Elizabeth.....	Houghton.....	Elizabeth.
Electo.....	R. R. Abrams.....	Geneva.
Granite State.....	Kerr.....	Monongahela.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet six inches and rising.

Boats Departing this Day.

Geneva..... Carmack..... Donaldson, S A. M.
Zanesville..... Carrie Brooks..... Darlington, 4 P. M.

The towboat Fearless arrived yesterday from St. Louis.

The marks last evening indicated five feet six inches and rising. We have had steady rains for the past twenty-four hours.

THE rates from the mouth of White down are $1 25 to $1 50 per bale.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Carrie Brooks for favors.

THE Comet and barges, Capt. McClintock, will be the first boat for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE new Cumberland River packet Shippers' Own, Captain Ryman, is announced for Louisville, Evansville and Nashville.

THE steamer Granite State, Capt. Kerr, left Portsmouth on Monday for this port. She returns from here on Friday at 4.

THE fine side-wheel packet Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE Arkansas failed to come over the Rapids on account of low water. It is said she has gone back to Rock Island to go on the ways.

A RISE is expected at LaCrosse and elsewhere on the Upper Mississippi. The Imperial and other Diamond dee boats should reach here a port by Monday.

THE fine steamer Andes, Captain Muhlman, takes her departure from Belfair this day, on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from this city. Passengers will bear this in mind.

THE owners of the Quincy steamer Spread Eagle, want to put that boat in the trade between Vicksburg and Natchez. Two of them are now in that region prospecting.

THE punctual packet, West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Brownsville, Geneva and way points. Passengers will bear this in mind.

THE yacht Trident, built on a new plan at Muscatine, ran aground last Wednesday, on a bar three miles below Burlington, and is surrounded by floating ice. She was unloading at the time.

AS an appropriate name for the new Grand Tower packet, now in course of construction, to fill the place of the Adam Jacobs, we would suggest "Ship Lightner."

THE St. Louis *Journal* says: The machinery of the Cowan, which burned and sunk

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Nov. 24th.

Denny, Geo., Meadville, Pa.....3
Johnston, Mary, Rock Island, Ill.....3
White, Miss Effie T., Morgantown, W. Va.....3
E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

Remember.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson will lecture in Library Hall this evening "For your own sake." The Great Western orchestra will give musical prelude as usual. It will require an early visit to secure a good seat.

Bill in Equity.

George Zellhoffer filed a bill in equity in the District Court yesterday, to compel Elizabeth Geyer to perform a specific contract, with reference to setting aside three feet of ground for an alley, between their premises in Lawrenceville. A similar suit was instituted a few days since. The usual order was made. W. C. Moreland, Esq., appears as counsel for the plaintiff.

Lecture by Captain Adams.

The City Council, having voted the use of the City Hall to Captain Samuel Adams, the great explorer of the Colorado, he will deliver a lecture this evening, by request of a number of our prominent citizens, descriptive of his explorations in the great Southwest, during a period of five and a half years, carried on under the direction of the late Secretary Stanton. Seats will be free to all.

A Defaulting Executor.

It is reported that an attorney who was executor for a large estate in this county is ascertained to be a defaulter to the amount of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. No proceedings have, as yet, been entered, and no particulars that can be relied upon have been ascertained. It would not be proper, under the circumstances, for us to give names of the rumors that are afloat concerning the matter.

Weekly Mortuary Report.

The Health department has procured a new blank for the weekly mortuary reports, which is in neat shape, and a great improvement over the old style. It is a four-page sheet, and the tables are given fully and in good shape, suitable for preservation. The last page contains a table for a weekly report of meteorological observations.

For the week ending November 22d there were fifty-seven deaths, and three still births.

Petition for Release.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge Stowe and Collier, J. H. White, Esq., presented the petition of Jacob Snyder, Jr., setting forth that his father, Jacob Snyder, Sr., is confined in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dixmont, and has been so confined since the 19th of August last; that he has recovered sufficiently to be set at liberty, and is as well as ever he will be. The Court granted a rule on the Superintendent of the Hospital to show cause why Snyder should not be discharged. The rule was made returnable on the 6th of December.

Presentation to a City Editor.

The local room of the Chicago *Times* office was the scene of a presentation on last Wednesday. All the members of the city staff being present. Mr. W. S. Walker, until recently the city editor, was placed in possession of a beautiful gold album, diminutive enough to attach to a watch chain, containing the portraits of the members of the former staff. The centre plate was inscribed, "To T. S. Walker, from his former associates, as a mark of their esteem. November, 1873." Mr. Walker, previous to his connection with Chicago was engaged upon reportorial work for the press of Pittsburgh, and is well and favorably known here.

Seventh Ward, Allegheny.

The following citizens, candidates, have been suggested for nomination in the Seventh Ward, Allegheny :

Select Council—George Obe.

Common Council—Wm. Eberhardt, Anton Schmidt, J. C. Hax, Henry Scheeman, A. V. Coale, J. G. Walther, Chas. Goettman.

Assessor—Joseph Lofink.

Assistant Assessors—Clemens Berbenck, Fred Staehle, John Boon, John Schuler.

School Directors—Edward Foster, I. Luckhaupt, John Bert, John Born.

Judge of Election—Frank Hopf.

Inspector of Election—Alfred Price, Zeb. Zang.

Constable—George Roesch.

Director of the Poor—Martin Ley.

Coal Miners' Meeting.

A delegate meeting of the miners of the Panhandle Railroad was held on Saturday last at Noblestown, Mr. William McBrown chairman and A. Weaver acting as secretary.

The object of the meeting, as stated, was to get a better understanding among the workers on the line of this road. There were fifteen delegates present. It appeared from report received that the number of men at work in the mines named is as follows: National, 35 at $3.20 per hundred bushel; Huntsman & Miller, 6. It was decided by the majority to stand out until they get $3.60 per hundred bushel.

On motion, Mr. Archibald was instructed to call a public meeting at the same place on Thursday evening.

A resolution was passed unanimously sustaining the action of the delegate convention of the 13th inst., fixing the price three dollars and sixty cents over a three-quarter-inch screen.

A discussion occurred on the advisability of separating from the river men and setting prices to suit themselves.

The question was finally postponed for the present, to be brought before the general convention.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The "Sea of Ice," as now presented at the Pittsburgh Opera House, is a very enjoyable performance. Miss Charlotte Thompson, as "Louis de Lascours" and "Ogarita," is charming, and the company give her excellent aid. The scenery is appropriate, and very beautiful. The "Sea of Ice" will be given again this evening, and at the Thanksgiving matinee.

Academy of Music.

We shall have one thing at least for which to be thankful, this year, viz.: the return of Maffitt and Bartholomew, with their "Flick and Flock" pantomime. They appear once only, at the Academy this week, on Thursday. No more agreeable way of spending Thanksgiving eve could be devised, and it is safe to predict that the theatre will be crowded.

Trimble's Variet ies.

A whole host of good performers are now appearing before large audiences at Trimble's Varieties nightly, in an entertainment which cannot fail to please all tastes. All will do their best at the matinee of this afternoon and to-morrow.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The United States Circuit Court met yesterday morning, Hon. William McKennan, presiding, and the following business was transacted:

The jury in the case of DeCamp, assignee, vs. McNit, which was concluded on Saturday, returned a verdict in plaintiff's favor for $950. His Honor Judge McKennan took the verdict on Saturday afternoon a half-past four o'clock and discharged the jury until this morning.

James Mooney vs. Luther Green was the next case called for trial. This was an action to recover damages for the loss of a barge and its load of produce, on the Ohio river. The plaintiff alleges that the barge was sunk by being struck by a rain owned by the defendant, and claimed that the accident was the result of carelessness. The damages are laid at $5,000. Messrs. Bailey & Barton appear for the plaintiff, and S. A. & W. A. Purviance for the defendant. The case will occupy the attention of the Court the remainder of the day.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $178.31 in the case of Altvater & Co. for use, vs. Samuel Kinney.

Wenzell Bros. vs. Albert A. Moore, taken up on Thursday last, is still on trial.

COMMON PLEAS.—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

A final decree of divorce was made in the case of Cole vs. Cole, reported some days since.

On motion of T. C. Tazear, Esq., Louis Albert Heidleberg was duly qualified a admitted to practice in this court.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Allegheny City Republican Executive Committee held a meeting last evening and fixed Saturday next as the time for holding the primary elections.

DAVID COFFEY (colored), for outrageous treating of his reputed wife, was sent to Claremont yesterday by Mayor Callow, of Allegheny. David is said to be a first-rate barrel maker.

MR. EDWARD ABEL is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Select Council in the Thirty-fifth Ward. Mr. Abel is deserving, and will no doubt receive a hearty support. If nominated and elected, he will serve the citizens of the Ward faithfully and well.

AFTER the battallion drill of the Duquesne Grays last night a meeting of the civil organization was held at which Col. Campbell stated it was his intention to resign the command of the regiment at once, his private business not permitting him to devote so much time as he would like to the affairs. Lieut. Col. Guthrie, Capt. Fullwood, Capt. Kennedy and others spoke in opposition thereto but Col. Campbell replied that he was fixed in his determination although greatly regretting to part from those he had been so long associated with. Resolutions of regret were thereupon passed and the retiring Colonel was unanimously elected president of the civil organization of the regiment.

Eleventh Ward Preliminary Meeting.

The Preliminary meetings of the Republican voters of the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, was held in the Public School House—C. Hanson Love in the chair, and David B. Warden, Secretary.

The following names were suggested to be voted in at the Primary meetings to be held on next Saturday afternoon at the School House.

To Select Council—Charles Megran, Henry Hackmeister, R. D. Thompson.

To School Districts—Jacob P. Slagle, Robt. A. Reed, S. W. Hill, T. B. Cook.

Assessor—Robert King.

Judge of Elections—Thos. B. Hays.

Receiving Inspectors—Thos. H. Hunter, I. J. Ballard.

Return Inspector—David B. Warden.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Cash and Bonds of the Water Commission in Jeopardy.

An Important Session—The Office of City Engineer—Street Improvements—The Bridge Question.

Our city councils held a regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday, when, as will be seen below, a startling announcement was made. Full statements are given in this issue of the COMMERCIAL regarding this unfortunate trouble in the Water Commission.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In the absence of President Gross, Mr. Burgwin was called to the chair, and after the reading and approval of the minutes the regular order of business was called.

Mr. Chalmers presented a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Fifth Avenue, and called up the ordinance providing therefor. On his motion, both were referred to the Road Committee.

Dr. McCandless presented a remonstrance against the change of grade on Devilliers street. Referred.

Mr. Pearson presented ordinances providing for a change of grade of Liberty Avenue and Thirty-third Street, which were referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Kirk, an ordinance repealing an ordinance fixing the compensation of the City Engineer, which he asked to be read and laid over. (This would have the effect of repealing the increase of salary fixed some two years since.)

Also, an ordinance fixing the term of office of the City Engineer.

Also an ordinance repealing an ordinance relative to the regulation of lots; all of which were laid over.

Mr. J. H. Jones, a petition for lamps on Butler Street. Referred.

Mr. Seely, remonstrance against the opening of Broadway Street. Laid over.

Mr. Littell presented a bill of the Board of Viewers with resolution to pay the Board for services. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Morrow presented a resolution in favor of R. L. Reed for $125 for auditing mayors' accounts. Passed.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

Mr. Kirk, from the bridge committee, moved that the ordinance providing for the erection of a bridge over the Monongahela river at the Point, be referred back to the committee. Carried under a suspension of the rules. The former action of the council relative to fixing a day for consideration of the subject being rescinded.

Mr. Hays objected until an explanation was made.

Mr. Kirk stated that the ordinance was considered not exactly clear as to the revenue derived therefrom being used only in payment of interest and principal of cost of construction.

Mr. Hays moved an amendment that the committee be instructed to report back at the next meeting. The motion as amended was carried.

Mr. Morrow presented a report from the Gas Committee, recommending the erection of a number of public lamps. Accepted and the recommendations adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Was then taken up, the first being an ordinance authorizing the People's Passenger Railway Co. to lay tracks on Liberty and other streets, which had been ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rafferty moved as an amendment that the company be required to complete the road within two years.

Mr. Liddell said he understood that the act of Assembly required the completion within one year after Councils authorize the work.

Mr. Rafferty then changed his motion to one year, the amendment was adopted.

After some discussion the ordinance as amended was passed finally.

An ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Denny's alley. Passed finally.

IMPORTANT PROJECT.

Resolution relative to opening of Smithfield street and widening of Exchange or Spring Alley to thirty-three feet.

Mr. Morrow objected on account of expense of survey &c.

Mr. Kirk said there would be no extra expenses, the work could be done by the employees of the city during the winter. The plans &c., can then be examined by councilmen and property holders. He did not think that to Wayne street the cost would exceed $250,000, while it would enrich property holders on the line. The speaker did not want it if the property owners did not, but an investigation might be made regarding the matter.

On motion of Mr. McCandless the ordinance was indefinately postponed.

WATER BONDS AND MONEY IN JEOPARDY.

Mr. Phillips here rose and interrupted the order of proceedings. He had an unpleasant matter, he said, to report from Council, and in connection therewith should beg leave to present a communication from the City Attorney. No doubt many, or all, had heard rumors regarding defalcations, rife upon the streets.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the entire Common Council to hear the statement of the Finance Committee. Carried.

The Common Branch was at once invited, and having entered select chamber, Mr. Phillips proceeded to say as follows: That on Saturday evening last the City Attorney called upon me and reported that he thought there was a little screw loose in the Water Commission; that certain bonds and money were in jeopardy. No less than $223,000 in cash—no doubt by mistaken discretion of the young man having them in charge—had been deposited in the National Trust Company (since suspended). In addition $254,000 in the shape of bonds had been put there awaiting sale, and it was understood that they were taken by the bank officials to Philadelphia and put up as collaterals for paper of stockholders discounted there. It is not yet known whether this paper has been redeemed or not. If not then these securities may have been sold. The $223,000 in cash received from Philadelphia should have been deposited in the City Treasury, but instead it was deposited in the bank in the young man's own name. In addition Thirty-third street bonds were deposited in in the same bank, to the amount of $80,000, making a total amount held by the bank of $554,000, all of which we believe can be secured. As soon as this trouble was discovered, it is due to the Water Commission to say that the members at once communicated with the Finance Committee and gave every information to aid investigation. I deem it unnecessary to say anything regarding the rumors about the City Treasurer. All I know is all right. They were, no doubt, caused by this Water Commission trouble. When we get through we will have a report to make.

The communication of the City Attorney, published in our local columns elsewhere, by authority was then read.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, following the debate given below, the communication was ordered to be published in the city papers.

MR. MCCARTHY'S RECORD.

Pending the motion, Mr. William C. McCarthy took the floor and said: The position we now find ourselves in is not unexpected, certainly not by me. It is not many months since when, after conference with the city attorney and with the ground that councils had no right to empower the commission to sell these bonds. When the ordinance was before the House I made some remarks to that effect. I also raised the question that the provision referred to was against the organic law, governing the Controller, and enacted by Assembly. This I told the Controller and said that this action of councils was illegal. Had I been the Controller I would have denied the right of councils in the matter and resisted.

At this point Mr. Littell objected that the speaker was not confining himself to the subject.

Mr. McCarthy—I am now being treated with as much respect as I was when I warned councils as to their action. I am to-day proud of my position taken, and if you had listened to what I then said you would not be in the danger we now find ourselves in.

WARNING UNHEEDED.

Mr. McCarthy read from the Municipal Record a report of the meeting of Select Council of March 31st, 1873, relative to the issue of water bonds, as follows: "Mr. McCarthy called the attention to the reading of the act of Assembly under which it was authorized. This being done he objected to it because it conflicted with the organic law of the city, as that law provided that the financial affairs of the city should be under the supervision of the City Controller. He had control over all bonds issued by the city, and this power could not be taken from him, unless the organic law was changed, and if he allowed it to be done he placed himself in a position where he was liable to indictment for malfeasance in office for neglect of his official duties. The Controller, not the Water Commission, should have control of the sale of the bonds. The speaker, therefore, moved to refer the ordinance to the Finance Committee and City Solicitor, to see whether the ordinance did not conflict with the organic law of the city."

Mr. Burgwin thought the gentleman had discovered a "mare's nest." The ordinance was drawn in the same manner as other ordinances authorizing the issue of bonds, and the issue of the bonds was subject to the same supervision from the Controller as councilmen of the city. Bonds were never bonds. He thought the objection was merely technical.

After some further discussion, the motion of Mr. McCarthy was lost and the act approved.

Mr. Zern said in reference to the stockholders, that they were men who are reliable, and he believed the city would be made good.

Mr. Chalmers offered a resolution referring the matter to the finance committee with instructions to make a full investigation and to report thereon.

When the joint session was about being dissolved Mr. Burgwin said that the action of the secretary of the commission was without their knowledge and all his acts were without their authority.

Mr. Jones—How could he then handle and use these bonds and the money?

Mr. Burgwin—The commission did not know of them and were not aware that they were in his control.

Mr. McCandless—Were they not aware that he had deposited them in that bank?

Mr. Burgwin—No, sir.

Mr. Watson—No, sir.

Mr. Burgwin—The bonds are signed by the Mayor and Comptroller and a large number of them were placed in Mr. Ross' hands signed.

Mr. Rafferty—Who gave them into his hands?

Mr. Burgwin—The Controller. But I do not wish to be drawn into a discussion of the subject as it may do wrong to parties.

Mr. Rafferty—Then the Controller ought to be held responsible.

Mr. McCune—I have understood that the Controller has receipts from the Water Commission for the bonds.

Mr. Follansbee—The Secretary was the medium of communication between the Commission and the city officials.

Mr. McCarthy—Was not the Secretary the executive officer of the commission.

Mr. Burgwin—He had not authority in matters of this kind.

The joint session was adjourned and members of the common branch retired.

Unfinished business was proceeded with.

Petitions for change of grade on Rebecca street. Referred.

An ordinance for the opening of McCandless avenue from Stanton avenue to Butler street.

After some discussion the ordinance was passed finally, on a count of 19 to 13.

Mr. McCune made the point of order that no ordinance can be passed without a two-fifths vote in the affirmative.

After examination, the chair declared the point well taken and denied the privilege to Mr. Kirk to make a motion to re-consider for the purpose of calling for the ayes and nays.

After action upon a large amount of business from common council.

Mr. Chalmers who voted against the ordinance, under the ruling of the chair, one of the majority, moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Kirk the matter was then postponed till next meeting.

Mr. Warimg, an ordinance for the establishment of a grade on Wylie avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue. Laid over.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum being present Council proceeded to business, President Negley in the chair.

Mr. Follansbee presented a resolution for remission of tax on the Home for Young men, on Duquesne Way, amounting to $182.58. Passed.

Mr. McGimpsey, petition for gas-lamp on Mercer street. Referred.

Mr. Duff, resolution for water main on Soho street, thirteenth and fourteenth wards. Referred to Water Commission, with power to act.

Also, resolution for a grade for Soho street, from Center to Wylie avenues. Referred.

Also, an ordinance regulating appointments on the police force, and providing forms for the same. Referred to Police Committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Arensburg, ordinance authorizing Margaret Anders permission to erect a frame building in the Fifteenth Ward. Passed.

Mr. John Moore, resolution for adjustment of grades on Forty-second street, between Davison and Penn avenue. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also, petition of Wm. Smith & Sons for permission to erect an ironclad building on Twenty-second street. Ordinance passed.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

Mr. John Moore, a resolution to recall from the Select Council the ordinance passed in Common Council, providing for the erection of a bridge at the "Point."

The Chairman decided the resolution out of order, for the reason that one branch had no right to recall from the other for further consideration an ordinance that had already been passed. "Further consideration" meant "reconsideration," and under the rules an ordinance could only be reconsidered by a vote, in the manner prescribed.

STREET BUSINESS.

Mr. Jones, chairman of the street committee, presented a number of viewers' reports on sewers and streets, which were approved. Also an ordinance opening 47th street, from Butler to Centre streets. Passed.

POLICE REPORT.

Mr. Duff, of the police committee, reported the expenditures for October as follows:

Police pay roll	$17,709.43
Office bills	659.36
Total	$18,458.79

CITY PRINTING.

Mr. Follansbee, of the printing committee, presented a report, with the following bills: *Gazette* and *Freedom's Friend*, $295.00 each, for extra printing. Stevenson & Foster, $1,451.76, for printing and stationery. Stamps, etc., for city clerk, $26.00—all of which were ordered to be paid.

BUSINESS FROM THE OTHER COUNCIL.

The unfinished and new business of the Select Council was then taken up and concurred in, except the following:

Resolution ordering the City Engineer, A. Dempster, to answer the Survey Committee whether he has been doing or managing work for any parties other than the City, and reviewing fees or separate payment was adopted.

BAD GAS.

Mr. Follansbee, a resolution instructing the Gas Committee to inquire into the cause of our city being so badly lighted by the Pittsburgh Gas Company, as oil lamps would make a better light than the present gas. Referred to the Gas Committee.

DIVISION OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Mr. Brashear presented an ordinance dividing the Twenty-seventh ward into two precincts, for election purposes. Twenty-first street is made the dividing line, the west end being the first and the east end the second precinct. The ordinance was passed.

Common Council then met the Select Branch in Joint Session, as above reported, and when they returned to their own chamber they confirmed the action of the Joint Session, and then adjourned.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

Letter from the City Attorney.

Below we publish the letter of city attorney Thomas S. Bigelow Esq. presented to councils yesterday with reference to the trouble regarding the bonds and money of the water commission:

Col. Wm. Phillips, Chairman Finance Committee:

DEAR SIR:—On Saturday at five oclock P. M. I learned with some surprise that John Ross, Secretary of the water commission, was in trouble in connection with the Nation Trust Co., a private banking institution of this city as to the proceeds and sale of bonds for the extension of the water works; since which time I have been endeavoring to ascertain all the facts, and the safety measures as will secure the city from loss.

The facts thus far obtained are as follows, viz:

Money, proceeds of bonds sold on deposit at Nation Trust Company, $223,000; bonds left with bank for negotiation (water loan), $254,000; bonds left with bank for negotiation (Thirty-third street improvement), $80,000; less credit of $13,000.

The water loan and street bonds have been, to the best of my information, hypothecated by the bank in Philadelphia as collateral security for the payment of the obligations of the bank. The said Nation Trust Company is an individual concern, the stockholders thereof having individually taken upon the obligations of the bank, and from the names of the individuals given as stockholders, the city, I believe, will ultimately be entirely secured.

In view of the above I consider it my duty to call your committee (Finance) together for consultation and necessary action.

Very respectfully,
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 24th, 1873.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Meeting of Young Men's Christian Associations at Connellsville.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of Mount Pleasant, Dunbar, Uniontown and Connellsville held a Convention at Connellsville, commencing on Thursday afternoon and closing on Friday evening. Each of these associations was represented by earnest and active men, and the meetings throughout were characterized by the spirit and vigor peculiar to this branch of church work and by means of which the association service is rendered so attractive to young men.

Each session of the Convention was opened by a devotional meeting, followed by a conference for the discussion and adoption of plans drawn from experience and observation. The following are some of the topics considered:

"How shall our associations be maintained and rendered more useful in small towns and country districts?" "How shall we make the best use of our discouragements?" "Personal work for Christ—results to the church and to the worker." Cottage meetings—different methods of conducting them." "How can neighboring associations be helpful one to another?"

The result of a thorough discussion of the last topic was the passage of resolutions, requesting the associations represented to appoint visitation committees, by means of which they might visit one another at least once during the current year, and cooperate in exploring new fields in connection with the State Executive Committee, for the organization of new associations.

Among those who took prminent part in the proceedings were the follow: Rev. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary; John Cunningham of Mount Pleasant; A. W. Boyd and J. P. Boyle, President Y. M. C. A., of Uniontown; Thos. Watt and J. L. Paul of Dunbar; Rev. J. M. Barnett, Rev. T. H. Wilkinson, Rev. Dr. Collier, Rev. Dr. Cooper and H. C. McCook of Connellsvill; and Rev. Dr. Nassau, missionary from Corrisco, Africa.

The closing meeting on Friday evening was largely attended. Earnest and pointed remarks were made upon the subject of "Personal Consecration to Christ," eliciting profound attention from the audience, which remained from seven till nine o'clock, and then seemed unwilling to separate. The last scene was particularly impressive, when the delegates and members joined hands and sang "Blest be the tie that binds."

The Connellsville association gives evidence of renewed life.

No More Lamp Explosions.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Certain parties in Pittsburgh are now offering for sale, a substance which is stated to have the wonderful properties of preventing explosions of oil lamps no matter what kind of oil be used, and also of preventing the glass chimneys attached to those lamps from breaking by heat. The substance which is stated to possess those extraordinary properties I have examined and find that it consists of chloride of sodium (common salt), mixed with a minute quantity of ultramarine blue, just sufficient to tinge it, and also with a much more minute quantity of some red coloring matter added, no doubt to disguise the ultramarine or to improve its color. This being work for which I expect no pay, I have not determined the quantity of the choloride of sodium, but should judge it to be at least 99 per cent. of the substance. How such a mixture can accomplish what is claimed for it is more than I can tell. The packets in which it is sold contain about 1¼ cubic inches of salt, at the price of 50 cents, and as this is a considerable tax upon the community, let me suggest that perhaps it would pay the county to appoint an analyst at a salary of at least $4000 per annum.

I am &c.,
GEORGE HAY, Prof., of Chemistry.

Building Associations.

The decision reported to have been made at Washington City, in relation to building associations, declaring that the system upon which such associations were conducted was contrary to law and in violation of usury laws, is important only in such jurisdictions as have not special laws recognizing the system upon which such associations are conducted. They cannot have a law recognizing the manner of business of building associations in the District of Columbia, and in the absence of such a law the decision was proper. In Pennsylvania building associations are regulated and their merits recognized by act of Assembly, so that we can have no difficulty upon the subject. These societies have been of singular benefit in Philadelphia to working people, and the amount of their investments are enormous.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

The Water Commission in Trouble.

The Nation Trust Company Suspends with $514,000 in Money and Bonds Belonging to the City.

Councils Order an Investigation.

Conflicting Statements as to Who Are Responsible.

The rumors which had been rife in the city, for several days, touching alleged irregularities in the management of some one or other of the financial departments of the city, ceased to be such yesterday afternoon, and assumed the form of facts—facts as unwelcome as they were unexpected and startling. The first definite information given to the public on the subject, was in an official communication from Mr. Bigelow, City Attorney to Col. Phillips, Chairman of the Finance Committee, read before the joint meeting of Councils, yesterday afternoon, and printed elsewhere. From this statement it appears that Mr. John Ross, Secretary of the Water Commission, (a Commission created for the purpose of erecting a new water works, involving an expenditure of several millions of dollars) had deposited money and bonds amounting to $514,000 with the Nation Trust Company—a private banking institution which suspended soon after the panic, remained closed for a few weeks, re-opened for a time, and finally closed on the 18th inst. in consequence of the cashier having absconded. The above large aggregate was made up as follows: Proceeds of bonds sold, $223,000; water bonds left with the bank for negotiation, $254,000; improvement (Thirty-third street) bonds, $80,000—less a credit of $13,000. It seems that the bonds not sold had been hypothecated by the Nation Trust Company, in Philadelphia, as collateral security for the payment of the obligations of the bank.

THE ACTION OF COUNCILS.

When this statement was made to the Councils, it created great surprise among those who had not previously obtained an intimation of what was coming. Col. Phillips, on behalf of the Finance Committee, assured the Councils that the stockholders of the bank, who were individually liable, were amply able to make good every dollar, and that there could ultimately be no loss to the City.

When an inquiry was made as to who these gentlemen were, Mr. Robert Liddell, a member of the Select Council, stated that he was one, and that the stockholders represented $500,000. All these were gratifying assurances; but it was evident to the commonest comprehension, that the Water Commission, or its Secretary, or both together, had seriously involved half a million of the city funds, and that it would be some time before the city could be made whole. A resolution was adopted ordering an immediate investigation by the Finance Committee, and that they report to Councils at the next meeting.

THE WATER COMMISSION PLACE THE BLAME UPON MR. ROSS.

Mr. Burgwin, who occupied the chair during the joint meeting of the Councils, and who is a member of the Water Commission, stated from the chair, in substance, that Mr. Ross, the secretary, had placed the bonds in the hands of the Nation Trust Company without the authority, or knowledge even, of the Commission, and that the account was in Mr. Ross's own name. The Commission, therefore disclaimed all responsibility for the act and its consequences. Mr. Burgwin was sharply interrogated by several members of Councils, but in reply said he simply wished to make the explanation which he had just made; and that it would be improper for him to go into details, or anticipate, in any manner, the work that had been assigned to the Finance Committee.

WHAT MR. ROSS SAYS.

On behalf of Mr. Ross, it is stated that, in July last, he was applied to by Mr. Grier, cashier of the Nation Trust Company, and one of the directors, to allow them to negotiate the water extension bonds, and to open an account between the bank and the Commission. He mentioned the matter to some of the Commission, and they assented to the arrangement. Mr. Ross subsequently drew large amounts of bonds to the bank, and when the bank suspended the account stood as above stated. After Mr. Grier had absconded, and when Mr. Ross came to have the matter investigated, it was discovered that this particular account was very much confused. It did not represent the full amount due the city. Mr. Ross's investigation developed the fact that, instead of the bonds having all been sold, nearly half of them had been pledged as collateral to raise money in the east. All these bonds went into the hands of Messrs. E. K. Jamison & Co., of Philadelphia, and were by them credited to the Nation Trust Company of this city, making the latter responsible for them. What remains to be done, is to get a detailed account from Messrs. Jamison & Co., and compel a settlement with the Nation Trust Company here. It is claimed that so far from Mr. Ross being out of his depth or dishonesty in this matter, he was the financial agent of the Water Commission, and acted under their authority.

THE CITY CONTROLLER'S POSITION.

Under the ordinance authorizing the issue of $2,500,000 of additional water bonds, passed in March last, the Water Commission have full power and authority to negotiate these bonds. They are required, however, within ten days after the sale of the same, to place the proceeds in the city treasury. The City Controller is authorized to take receipts from the Commission for all bonds delivered to them for sale, and to keep accurate accounts of all bonds issued, and all moneys which may be received or paid on account thereof. The Controller assures us that he has receipts, signed by at least a majority of the Commission, for every dollar in bonds delivered to the commission, and that so far as the regular city officers are concerned, the accounts are all straight and regular. The law seems to have been very plain in one respect, namely—that while the Commission were required to pay over, within ten days, the proceeds of all bonds sold by them, they could retain the bonds themselves in the Controller, for an indefinite period. The Controller states that the usual custom has been for the Secretary of the Commission, when he desired to make sale of bonds, to call upon the controller and get the amount required, giving the receipt of the Commission therefor, which the Commission did frequently for several days, the receipt was not always tendered when the bonds were delivered, but in these cases memoranda were made, and the receipts prepared and delivered to the controller at the first meeting thereafter, after which the memoranda were destroyed—the receipts bearing even date with the delivery. Mr. Ross drew bonds since the middle of October last, but within a few weeks preceding that date he had received large amounts.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The above are the facts, so far as we have been able to ascertain them. It is too apparent that there have been gross irregularities in the use of the funds of the commission. It will be the duty of the Finance Committee, upon a full investigation of the facts, to place the responsibility where it properly belongs. It will not do for the commission, in the present aspect of the case, to attempt to make a scapegoat of their Secretary. If they permit him to divert, from legitimate use, half a million of dollars, which they held in trust for the people, how can they hope to escape responsibility? It will not do for them to say that they had no knowledge of what he had done. It was their business to know. They should have looked after this money as carefully as though it had been their own; and if they had been a board of bank directors, with half a million of capital to invest, would they have permitted their cashier to have invested it without their knowledge or consent? The receipts of the commission, to thee cctroller bring home to them the knowledge that the bonds had been obtained for some purpose; and a fair presumption is that the commission is responsible for whatever use or misuse was made of them. The whole affair is startling in the extreme, and calls for a prompt and thorough investigation. This will be the first step, and will pave the way for a second.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

The discovery that M. Grier, Cashier of the Nation Trust Company, had failed to carry these bonds into the accounts of the bank, has opened the eyes of the Directors of that institution, and will no doubt account for his precipitate flight and continued absence. All the other assets and liabilities of the bank are supposed to have been left in good shape, and the stockholders had no difficulty in seeing their way out. The bills receivable were sufficient for that purpose. But their liabilities have been suddenly increased from $300,000 to $800,000. The question arises, "What did Mr. Grier do with the proceeds of these bonds?"

LIGHT WEIGHT IN COAL.

Cand from a Mining and Shipping Firm

We are in receipt of a communication from Mr. E. N. Huntsman, President of the Braddock's Field Gas and Coal Company, and a member of the firm of Huntsman, Miller & Co., relative to an article in Friday's COMMERCIAL on the subject of "Light Weight in Coal." The writer states that he is satisfied "consumers are defrauded to a very great extent, by dishonest dealers who buy coal daily from the yards on the line of the railroads, at the rivers and South Side pits, and who are resorting to this means to divert the patronage from those who have large capital invested in the coal trade." The argument used by our correspondent is, that these men, by "knocking down" ten per cent. in the weight, can very well afford to offer coal one or two per cent. below the price which the honest dealer has to charge.

The writer thinks that the dishonest parties alluded to should have been exposed and punished, not only as a means of preventing them from repeating their offenses, but as a protection to honest dealers, and that consumers are greatly to blame themselves in buying from irresponsible parties, because the inducement of a cent a bushel is held out to them, while in reality they are made to pay two or three cents more than a fair dealer would charge. A more rigid ordinance than that now in force is suggested—one which would not only benefit consumers but give greater satisfaction to responsible dealers. In addition to having every load weighed, and the weighmaster's ticket presented to the consumer, it is suggested that any one who questions the sufficiency of the weight can have the load tested on the city scales, and that in case of short weight let the whole load be confiscated, and the seller fined. The police should also be empowered to compel the weighing of any load of coal, at any time, and if found below the weight represented, either by the weighmaster's ticket or the capacity of the wagon, let the coal be seized—one-half to go to the city and the other half to the officer. In the opinion of the writer, if some such law as this were adopted, there would be no further complaint from consumers about light weight.

The subject is one of importance, not only to the large class who purchase their coal in small quantities, and are least able to bear the imposition, but to the dealers themselves, who have capital and reputation at stake. Now that public attention is being directed to this species of swindling, it is hoped that those engaged in it will be detected and punished.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

Sutor's Improved Grate and Fire-place

Mr. W. B. Sutor, of this city, has designed and patented a grate and fire-place, which is a decided improvement on those heretofore in use, both as regards economy and comfort. For the benefit of those interested we may state that Mr. Sutor will dispose of rights to manufacture and sell the improved grate and fire-place, and can be addressed at "Pittsburgh, Pa." The following letter, from persons who have practically tested the invention, briefly but satisfactorily sets forth its merits:

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24th, 1873.

Mr. Wm. B. Sutor: DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, take unusual pleasure in saying that your Improved Grate and Fireplace which we have in use in our house, is a complete success over everything that we have yet seen. First, it radiates more heat for the amount of fuel used; secondly, it is a great economizer, having an arrangement by which the ashes are riddled, and the ashes and cinders deposited in separate vessels; the first being ready to be carried out, and the latter ready to be returned to the fire; and this is done simultaneously with clearing the fire; thirdly, the fire is under control, by means of a damper, that enables us to keep a fire over night with ease; fourthly, it is safe. Last but not least, it is altogether the *cleanest* fireplace it has ever been our lot to work with, which, to the tidy housekeeper or weary mother, is one of the greatest recommendations it can have.

Yours, Respectfully,

JAS. E. WEAVER,
A. S. WEAVER,
MARGARET MCLAREN.

A ROYAL IMBROGLIO

High Jinks in the Court of Lilliput.

JUST at present the court of "Lilliput" has given room for a great deal of gossip. His Serene Highness the hereditary prince, and Her Serene Highness the princess, after a few months of matrimonial bliss, have quarreled and seperated. It happened on this wise. (The information I give I know to be correct, as it was communicated to me by an intimate friend of the princess, and I was at Nice myself when the first news arrived.) Some few years ago the young prince of Monaco married, though the influence of the empress Eugenie, the Lady Mary Douglas, sister of duke of Hamilton and daughter of H. I. H. the princess Mars of Baden, duchess of Hamilton, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Prince Eugene Beauharnois. The wedding was magnificent, and the bride and bridegroom appeared exceedingly well pleased with each other.

After a breef honeymoon both thier highnesses returned to Monaco to reside with the reigning prince and princess. Very soon afterward the young lady commenced making bitter complaints to her friends of the court of etiquette, whice she declared was utterly unendurable, especially to a free-born Englishwoman. An instance will suffice: One morning Her Serene Highness come down to breakfast before the whole family was assembled. To her amusement, she beheld, on each plate an egg inscribed, "His Serene Highness the reigning prince," "For H. S. H. the reigning princess," For H. S. H. the hereditary prince."

Being in a good humor, Her Serene Highness the hereditary princess" sat down herself and ate her own egg and the eggs of her neighbors.

Horor! Court etiquette was overthown. The egg destined for the august prince Florestan II. had been eaten by his own daughter-in-law! The outraged majesty of Monaco was indignant, and the youthful pair were thrown by no means mild in his reproaches. However true Douglas as she is, the old blood of Archduke Bell-the-cat boiled over, and the princess Mary was forced to leave her own private dominions. "Quick sales and prompt returns" is their motto of doing business. They tender to consignees of all kinds of country produce their services as consignees, and invite correspondence as to details. They confine themselves to the commission and only make purchases on orders. Price governed by supply in market, and aim to sell all goods upon their own merits.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.

In purchasing an article for medicinal purposes, it is not only necessary to examine that it should be perfectly pure and of the best quality. Inferior articles of medicines are not only dangerous, but they do not perform what is expected of them. Those are the cheapest. With the above facts in view, the undersigned, after an experience of 20 years, feels that it is possible to obtain, and we specially recommend the following goods:

Very choice old Otard Brandy, pale.
Fine Martell and Pinet Brandies.
Extra choice Topaz Sherry Wine.
Pure Juice Port, very fine.
Dutch East India Company Gin.
Old Rye Whisky (gill Edge), Rhest in the market.
Fine Madeira Wine and old Jamaica Rum.
Catawba Wine, still.
Claret wine, fine grade.

All of the above goods we guarantee of a pure vintage, and unsurpassed for quality and flavor, call at McClarran & McKennan's Drug stores, 58 Market street, and opposite Postoffice.

Valuable Books.

Such as Waverly